THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

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VOL. XLVII 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., January 15, 1929 NO. 7

Of Course

We want your business but we want it on a basis that will pay you as well as ourselves. We want it because we have proper facilities for handling it.

Don't be satisfied with slow returns or poor service; send your shipments to

McKenna & Strasser
GRAIN
Room 877, 538 South Clark
CHICAGO

GRAIN DRIERS
FEED MIXERS
FEEDERS
STEAM COILS
COOKERS
MOLASSES HEATERS
SPECIAL DRY-

ELLIS DRIER ED CHICAGO

ROTARY DRIERS
TRUCK DRIERS
STERILIZERS
FANS
STEAM TRAPS
OAT BLEACHERS
ING APPARATUS

WILLEY ELLIS COMPANY
Successors to
THE ELLIS DRIER COMPANY
1201-1229 So. Talman Avenue CHICAGO, U. S. A.

When You Want QUALITY
Dried Buttermilk
Dry Skim Milk
For Animal and Poultry Feed
Wire, write or phone us for
Fresh Product Direct from 40 Plants
Packed in 100-lb. Paper Lined Sax
Prompt or Deferred Shipments

FEED FORMULAS
FEED PLANT EQUIPMENT
FEED SYSTEM ENGINEERS
S. T. EDWARDS & CO.
INC
110 N. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Randolph 1547

FOLWELL-SINKS FORM LIFTING

JACKS
AND
STEEL YOKES
FOR
GRAIN ELEVATOR
SILO
AND
COAL PIT
CONSTRUCTION

NELSON MACHINE CO.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Caldwell Elevators and Conveyors

CALDWELL Helicoid and sectional flight screw conveyors, bucket elevators, apron and pan conveyors, belt conveyors, car spotters, transmission machinery, etc., give long and reliable service.

No matter what your needs may be in the elevating, conveying or power transmitting line, Caldwell equipment will prove a profitable investment. Caldwell experience and facilities are yours for the asking.

CHICAGO—NEW YORK—DALLAS H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO. Offices in Principal Cities
LINK-BELT COMPANY, OWNER
C-112

Reliance Construction Company

Furnish Plans, Estimates and Build
COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATORS

Our long experience as a builder of elevators insures you an up-to-date house. Write today.

Board of Trade Building, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

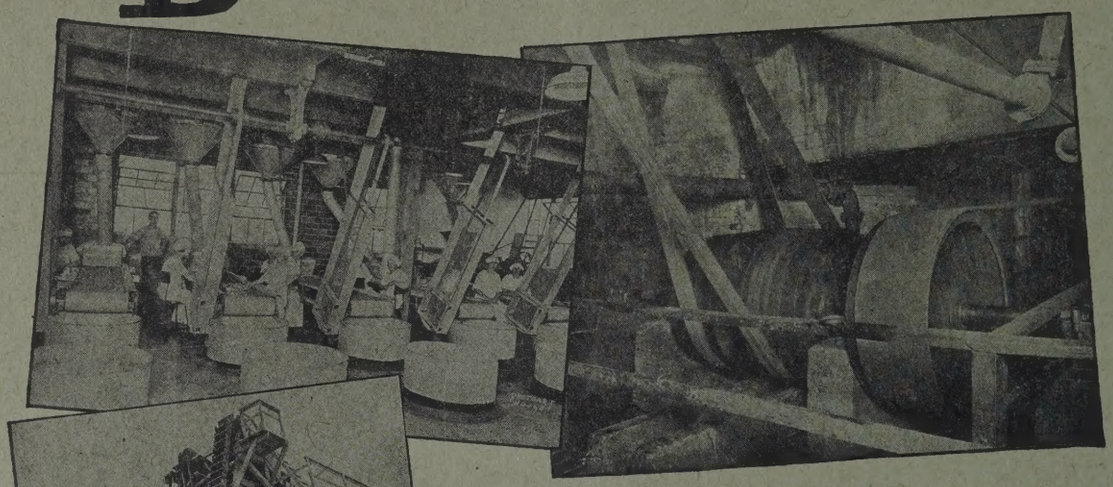
"THE CLIMAX"
SCOOP TRUCK
CAPACITY { 200 Lbs. Coal / 2½ Bushels Grain

Can easily add Twenty-Five cents an Hour to the value of a man's time who uses it in unloading Coal or Grain from box cars.
Hence, in two weeks' use the Scoop-Truck will pay for itself and cost you nothing for its use thereafter.
It will last for years and save the wearing out of a dozen common scoops in doing a like amount of work.
Hundreds have tried it and will certify to the truth of these statements.
Why not order now, and let the Scoop-Truck be giving itself to you?

Patented July 30, 1907

PRICE: $15.00 F. O. B. cars at factory
Detroit Scoop Truck Co., 993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

Great Cost-Reducers: Diamond Rubber Belts



In *any* industry, Diamond Rubber Belts reduce costs, *because:*

1. In many cases their first cost is less.
2. When properly installed, they insure trouble-free operation.
3. They measure up to the most modern standards; that is, they have all the essentials, but no "frills."

Our nearest branch or distributor will be glad to give you detailed information.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, Inc., Akron, Ohio

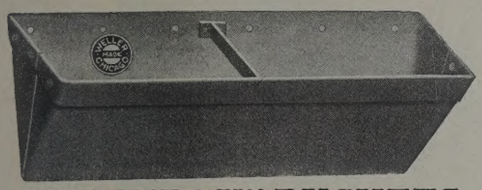
Atlanta Boston Kansas City, New York Philadelphia
Chicago Dallas Los Angeles Seattle San Francisco

Diamond

Rubber Belting ♦ Hose · Packing

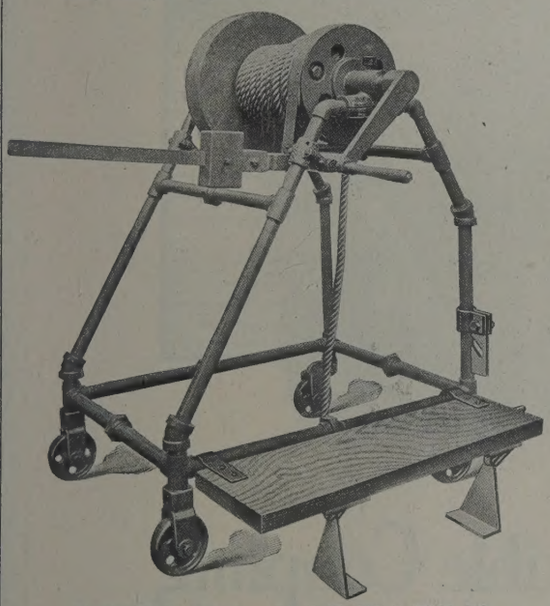
"TESTED FOR A THIRD OF A CENTURY"

WELLER
GRAIN HANDLING EQUIPMENT



WELLER "V" BUCKETS

New type one-piece bucket for high speed and perfect discharge. We also make Favorite, Earcorn, Buffalo, Rialto and Salem Elevator Buckets.



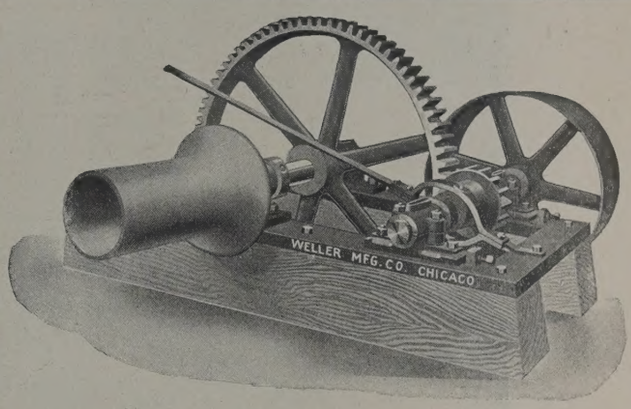
WELLER PORTABLE MAN HOIST

Designed primarily for lowering men into grain bins for the purpose of repair work or cleaning bins.

WELLER MADE CHICAGO

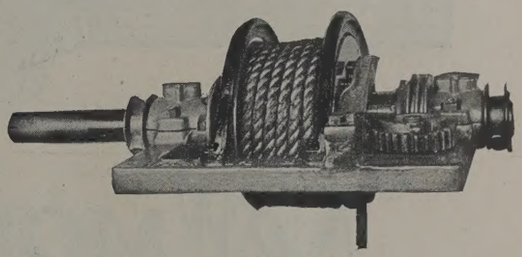
A few of the Weller Products

Apron Conveyors
Belt Conveyors
Drag Conveyors
Mixing Conveyors
Spiral Conveyors
Bucket Elevators
Elevator Buckets
Elevator Boots
Elevator Casing
Elevator Heads
Barrel Elevators
Sack Elevators
Elevator Spouts
Loading Spouts
Dock Spouts
Truck Dumps
Wagon Dumps
Hoppers
Power Shovels
Car Pullers
Rope Drives
Pulleys
Hangers
Friction Clutches
Chain
Sprockets
Etc.



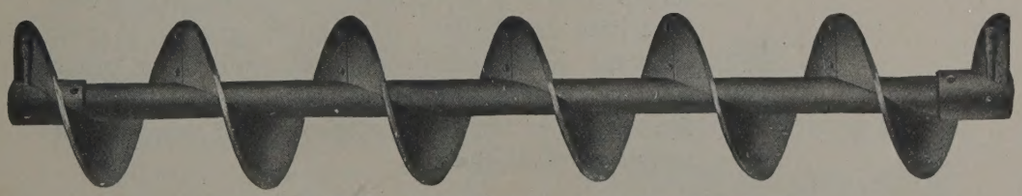
WELLER CAR PULLERS

Capacities 2 to 18 cars for manila rope or wire direct connected or for belt power.



WELLER POWER SHOVEL

Positive in action—pulls at any point—no counter weights—no counter weight ropes. Easy on the operator—easy to install. Possible rope travel up to 100 feet.



WELLER SPIRAL CONVEYORS

Cold Rolled Steel Sectional Flights. Wear Long. Evenly Balanced. Run True. Interchangeable with All Standard Makes.

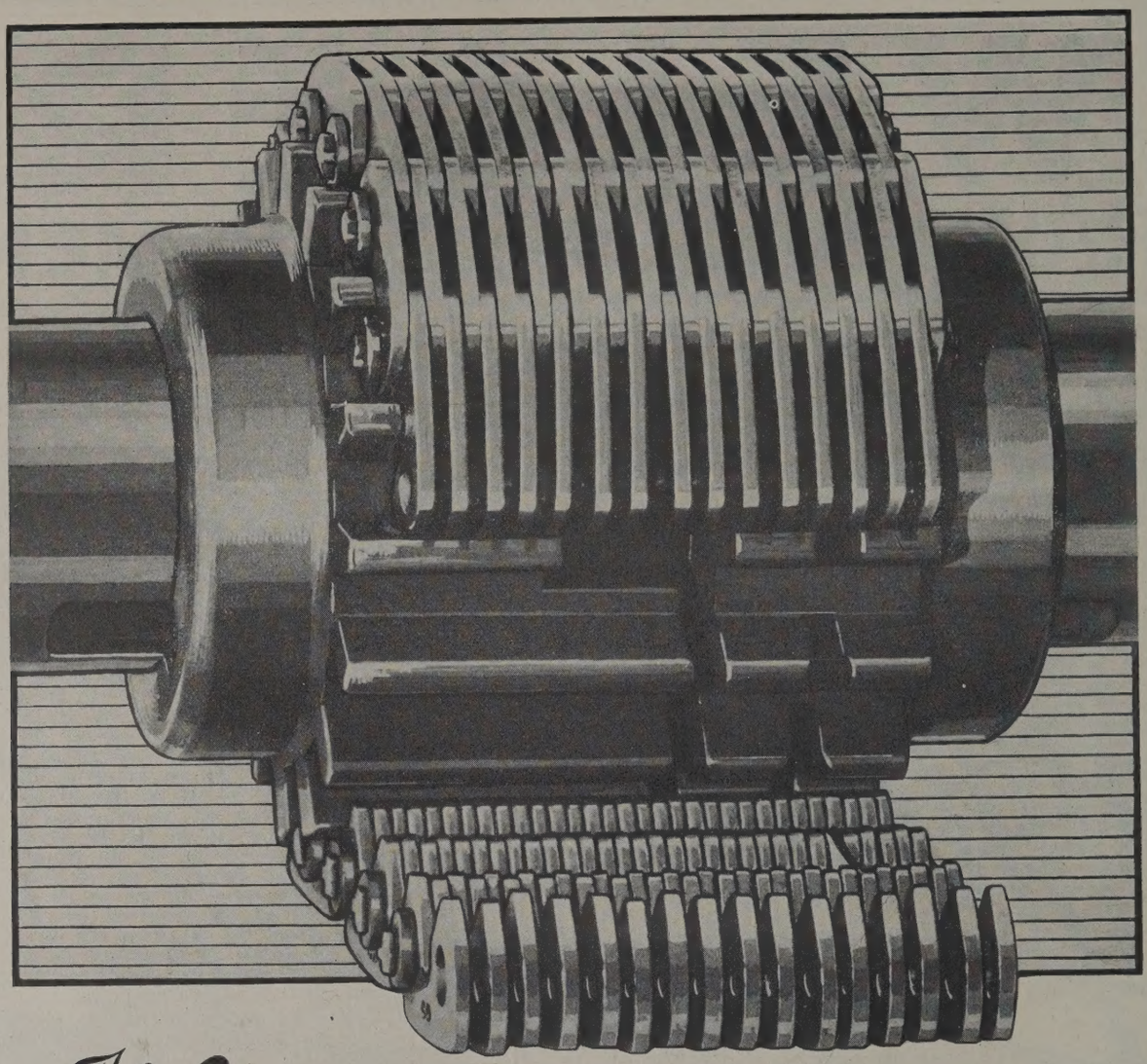
We Also Make

Aluminum, Brass, Cast Iron, Copper, Galvanized, Monel Metal and Tinned Spiral and Ribbon Conveyors

WELLER MADE PRODUCTS ARE SOLD ON THE BASIS OF QUALITY. INSTALLED IN YOUR MILL OR ELEVATOR THEY WILL HELP YOU OPERATE AT FULL CAPACITY BUT AT THE LOWEST COST FOR UPKEEP. WHERE SHUT-DOWNS ARE FREQUENT YOUR PROFITS ARE DISSIPATED. WELLER EQUIPMENT IS DEPENDABLE, OVERCOMING NECESSITY FOR REPAIRS.

WELLER MFG. CO.

Main Office and Works, 1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave. Chicago, Ill



The New MORSE Flexible Coupling

SIMPLICITY is the keynote in the design of this new Morse Flexible Coupling. It consists merely of a Morse Silent Chain encircling two sprockets as shown. The guide groove in one sprocket holds chain in place while the other sprocket is free to float under the chain. The chain fits loosely enough on the sprocket to take care of ordinary misalignment.

Simple design combined with the high efficiency and long life for which Morse Chains are noted, provides a coupling ideal for most requirements. Fill in the coupon for complete data.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

Branches in Principal Cities

Manufacturers of the

Original Morse Rocker Joint Chain, the most widely used silent chain in the world

MORSE CHAIN CO.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send complete data on the new Morse Flexible Coupling to:

Name .....

Position .....

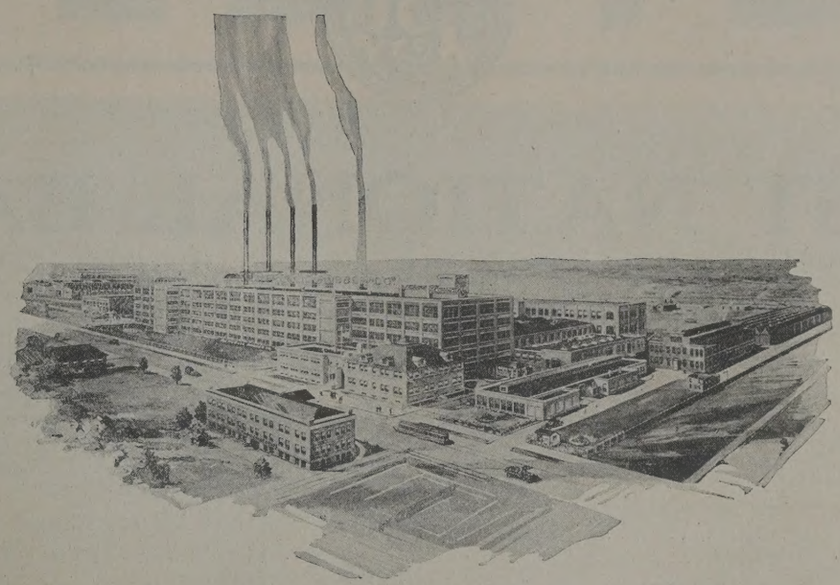
Company .....

Address .....

City and State .....

AE&GT.

3003



Products that are QUALITY-PROVEN

OUT in the field of actual construction and industry, where products are tested and valued, Republic has established an enviable reputation. The remarkable records of endurance, economy and efficiency established, have caused a steady expansion of business and an increasing demand for Republic Rubber products. The production of high standard merchandise only has meant the use of the best type of skilled craftsmanship, wide awake research and the highest grades of materials. An efficient distributor sales plan has aided in maintaining high quality while allowing comparatively lower prices for the consumer. Among those who know rubber and appreciate exceptional service-results, the terms "Republic" and "first quality mechanical rubber goods" are synonymous.

THE REPUBLIC RUBBER CO.
Youngstown, Ohio

REPUBLIC means the Best Mechanical Rubber Goods

BELTING + HOSE + PACKING + MOLDED GOODS + LATHE CUT GOODS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Statement of Condition at Close of Business December 31, 1928

ASSETS		
Loans and Discounts		$257,435,857.35
United States Bonds and U. S. Certificates		7,764,713.44
Other Bonds and Securities (market value)		3,824,798.78
Real Estate (Bank Building)		7,452,725.81
Federal Reserve Bank Stock		900,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		4,946,875.72
CASH RESOURCES		
Due from Fed. Res. Bank	$28,207,085.59	
Cash & Due from Banks	55,113,760.74	83,320,846.33
Other Assets		121,096.32
		$365,766,913.75

LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock paid in		$ 15,000,000.00
Surplus Fund		15,000,000.00
Other Undivided Profits		6,801,872.57
Discount Collected but not Earned		1,114,905.09
Dividends Declared but Unpaid		822,981.50
Reserved for Taxes		2,657,693.63
Liability Account of Acceptances		5,448,654.95
Bills Payable and Rediscounts		18,810,263.85
Time Deposits	$ 44,780,068.14	
Demand Deposits	253,330,004.06	298,110,072.20
Liabilities other than those stated above		2,000,469.96
		$365,766,913.75
Contingent Liabilities under Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit Guaranteed by Customers.		$8,571,505.73

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Statement of Condition at Close of Business December 31, 1928

ASSETS		
Bonds and Securities		$ 45,358,940.45
Time Loans and Discounts		42,325,689.70
Federal Reserve Bank Stock		450,000.00
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit		20,149.39
Demand Loans	$44,394,692.43	
Due from Fed. Res. Bank	5,442,226.84	
Cash & Due from Banks	6,578,853.76	56,415,773.03
Other Assets		673,129.06
		$145,243,681.63

LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock		$ 7,500,000.00
Surplus Fund		7,500,000.00
Other Undivided Profits		6,407,144.20
Reserved for Interest and Taxes		2,219,267.50
Bills Payable		3,300,000,00
Liability Under Letters of Credit		1,120,149.39
Contingent Liability on Other Banks' Bills Sold		1,092,981.24
Time Deposits	$ 93,818,386.54	
Demand Deposits	21,298,690.39	115,117,076.93
Liabilities other than those above stated		987,062.37
		$145,243,681.63

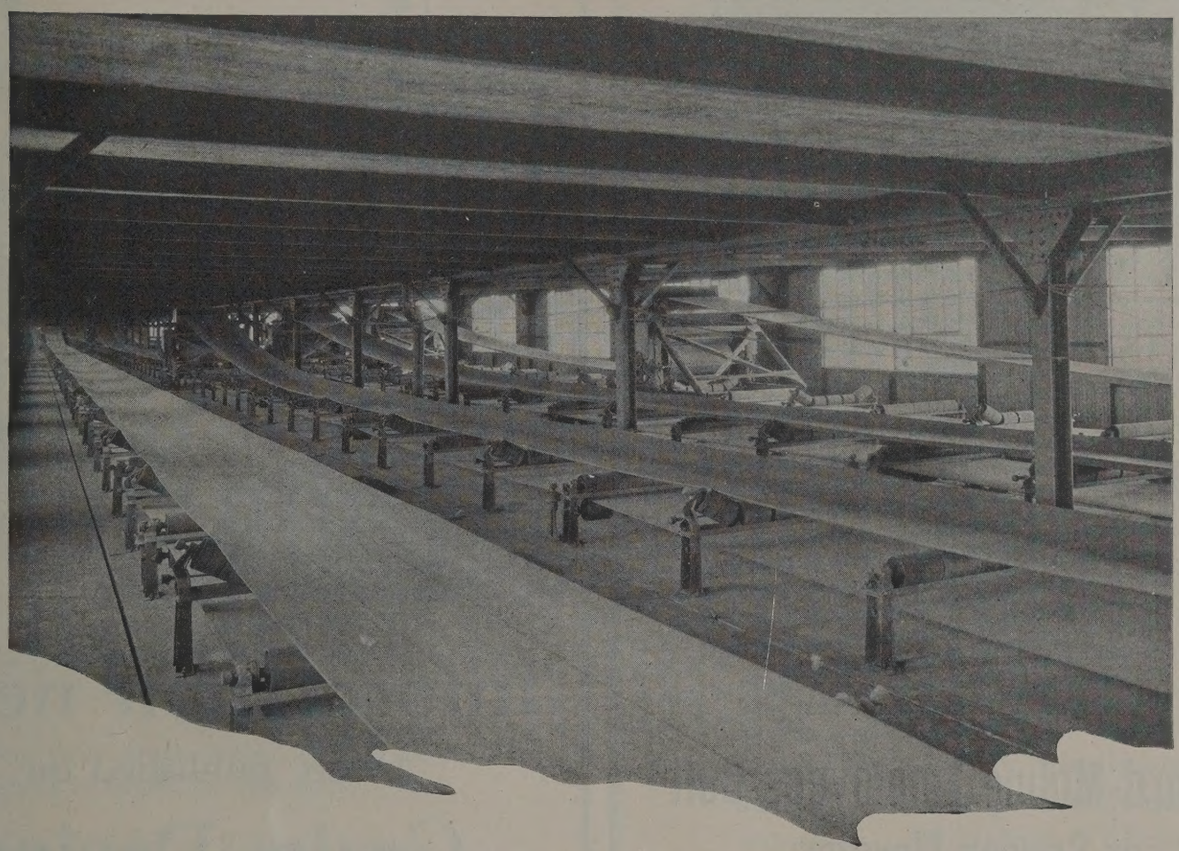
Combined

Capital, Surplus and Profits	$ 58,209,016
Deposits	413,227,149
Resources	511,010,595

Frank O. Wetmore, Chairman
Melvin A. Traylor, President

Dearborn, Monroe and Clark Streets

WEBSTER



Webster grain handling equipment is invariably specified or recommended by successful builders of grain elevators because they know that Webster equipment will live up to the high standard demanded. The correct method for handling grain and the right equipment with which to do it—both with reference to volume and cost—can be supplied by Webster engineers. With the experience of a half-century in solving grain handling problems in elevators of all sizes, and under every condition of loading, unloading and distribution, Webster has long been headquarters for grain handling machinery and its unlimited manufacturing facilities for building the necessary equipment guarantees prompt delivery at reasonable cost.

WE MAKE EQUIPMENT FOR
LARGE AND SMALL ELEVATORS, CEREAL PLANTS, FEED MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, ETC.

In every department of grain elevator equipment Webster engineers have answered problems of handling and storage, now a common practice.

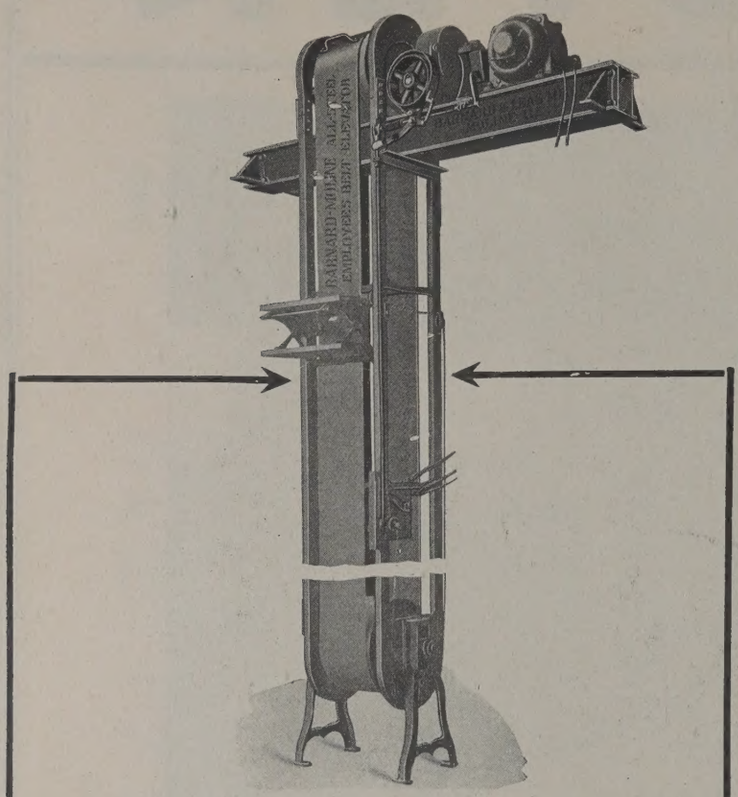
THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY
1856 N. Kostner Ave. CHICAGO

WEBSTER — Write to

For Prices on

GRAIN HANDLING EQUIPMENT

SAVING or CONSERVING { TIME, ENERGY, HEALTH } = PROFITS



Barnard-Moline Employees Belt or Service Elevator

By saving or conserving the TIME, ENERGY and HEALTH of your employees, you increase your PROFITS. These elements mean real money to you every day, every week, every month, every year. The installation of a Barnard-Moline Employees Belt or Service Elevator does just those things and furthermore, may secure for you lower insurance rates by guaranteeing prompt and regular attention to machinery and equipment in isolated or inaccessible parts of your plant.

SALIENT FEATURES

All Iron and Steel Construction—Long life—Minimum upkeep.

Machine Cut Phosphor Bronze Gear and Steel Worm, enclosed in oil tight housing—Adds to life—Prevents oil leakage.

Thrust Ball Bearings on Worm Shaft—Increases efficiency—Reduces upkeep.

Patented Non-reversing Double-tread Steps of New Style Tie-plate Construction — Eliminates belt sway — Decreases friction — Increases strength and rigidity.

Patented Automatic Safety Stop Device—Passengers cannot be carried over top.

Heavy Rubber Belt of high quality—Long life.

Double Belt, Double Arm Cast Iron Rubber Covered Head Pulley—Adds strength.

Double Belt Cast Iron Boot Pulley—Adds strength.

Double Boxed Beam Construction for mounting Head Mechanism with Heavy Cast Iron Brackets at ends on each side—Insures rigidity.

Safety Belt Handles, reverse types for up and down travel—Passenger can only grasp proper Handle.

Belt Driven Type—For belt connection to old line shaft or motor.

Motor Driven Type—Self-Contained with Silent Chain Drive—Easy and economical to install—Can be operated independent of other machinery.

Bulletin and quotation furnished cheerfully upon request

Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., Moline, Illinois, U. S. A.

Established 1860

Southwestern Representative

S. H. Stoltzfus, 2021-2023 Pennsylvania Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Information never before published on Grain Drying

Send for your copy of the most complete authoritative grain drying catalog ever published. It contains new information in convenient form and should be in the hands of every Elevator and Mill, also Engineers and Contractors. Your library is not complete without a copy.

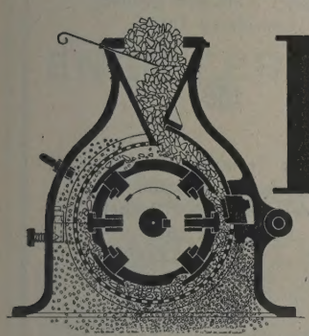
Write today for yours.

O. W. RANDOLPH CO.

205-7 Olive St.

Toledo Ohio, U. S. A.

THE COST OF MAKING SCRATCH FEEDS



THE cost of making Scratch feeds depends upon the operating efficiency of the grain cutting machine used. This is measured by the relation of the cost of the machine to its output—to the power required to run it—to the labor needed to operate it—and to the time consumed in repairs, renewals, sharpening knives, etc.

In choosing your grain cutter, choose the one that ranks highest in operating efficiency.

The Wolf Rotary Grain Cutter produces the maximum amount of clean cut grain with the minimum amount of meal!

It provides true shearing action!

It delivers the product with less power!

Its knives may be changed in a few minutes—not hours!

Its knives never need adjusting!

Grain millers who are interested in increasing their profits are invited to write for further information regarding the high rate of efficiency of the Wolf Rotary Grain Cutter.

THE WOLF COMPANY

68 COMMERCE STREET, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Offices in Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Oklahoma City
Representatives throughout the United States

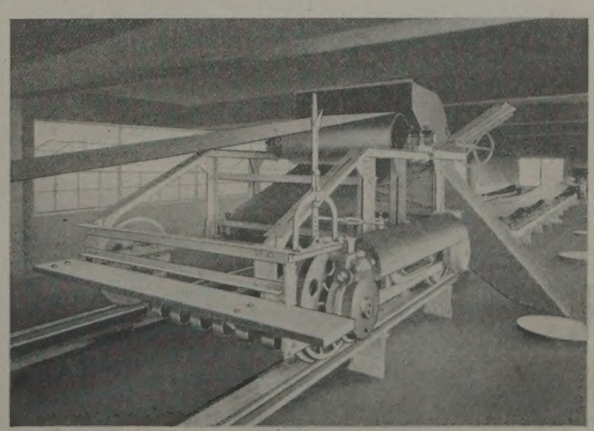
EHRSAM TIMKEN-EQUIPPED CONVEYOR INSTALLATIONS

THE illustration above shows an "Ehrsam" Timken bearing-equipped conveyor—and the lower illustration shows an "Ehrsam" heavy duty self-propelling tripper—both just recently installed in an addition to a large southwestern elevator. Additional "Ehrsam" equipment was installed too. For the name "Ehrsam" stands for quality elevator equipment in the industry.

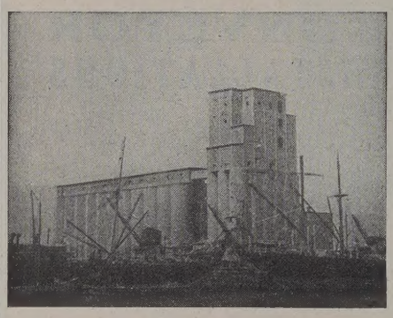
J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

ENTERPRISE, KANS.

Manufacturers of Machinery for flour mills, Cement Plaster Mills, Grain Elevators, Salt Plants, Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems, Fertilizer Factories, Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying equipment.



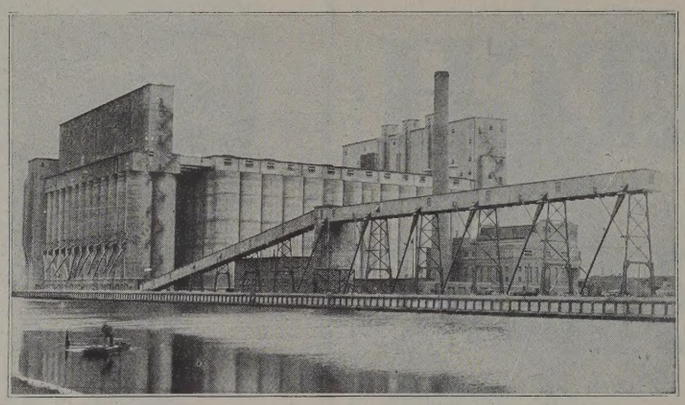
Manchester Ship Canal Elevator
Manchester, England
Capacity 1,500,000 Bushels
Completed 1914



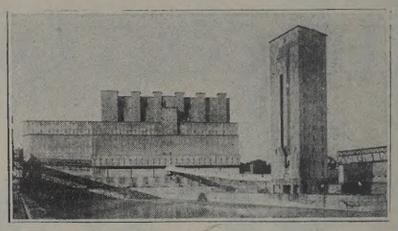
Buenos Aires Elevator Co.
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Capacity 750,000 Bushels
Completed 1920

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers

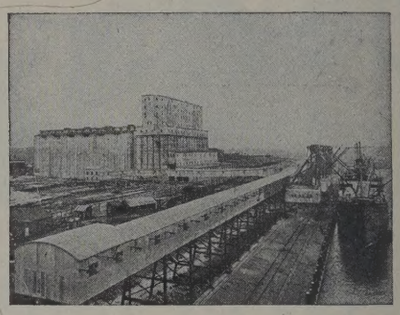


Chicago & North Western Railway Elevator
South Chicago, Illinois
Capacity 10,000,000 Bushels
Completed 1920



Harbour Commissioners Elevator No. 2
Montreal, Quebec
Capacity 2,600,000 Bushels
Completed 1912

Sydney Terminal Elevator
Sydney, Australia
Capacity 6,400,000 Bushels
Completed 1921



OFFICES:

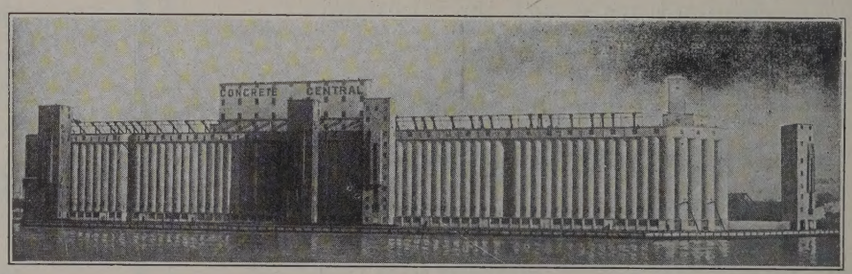
Chicago, Illinois - - -	111 W. Jackson Blvd.
Montreal, Canada - - -	460 St. Helen Street
Sydney, Australia - - - - - - -	Pitt Street
London, England - -	33 Henrietta St., Strand
Vancouver, B. C. - - -	837 W. Hastings St.

MONARCH

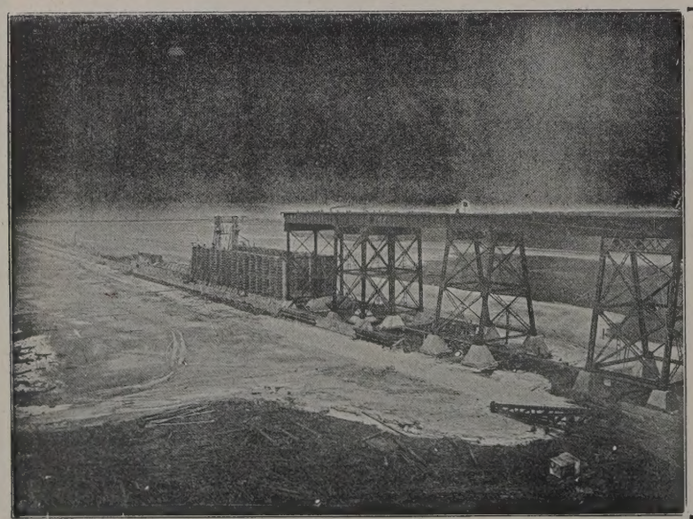
Built Elevators
Assure You
Economical Design
First Class Work
Efficient Operation
and
Satisfaction
Let Us Submit
Designs and Prices

One of the Modern Houses Which Has Made a Record for Rapid and Economical Handling

CONCRETE CENTRAL, BUFFALO, 4,500,000 Bu.



MONARCH ENGINEERING CO. - - - BUFFALO, N. Y.



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GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Designers and Builders of

Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Heavy Structures

Reinforced Concrete and Steel Ore Dock constructed at Superior, Wisconsin, for the Allouez Bay Dock Company. Entirely Fireproof.

Write for Designs and Estimates

OFFICES:

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A. E. BAXTER ENGINEERING COMPANY

ENGINEERS AND DESIGNERS

OF

FIREPROOF MILLING AND ELEVATOR PLANTS

903-933 Ellicott Square BUFFALO, N. Y.

1929

And just at this time what is the condition of the grain in your bins? If you have

THE ZELENY SYSTEM

it is a lot of satisfaction to be able to refer to your records and in a few minutes be able to tell accurately the condition of the grain in every bin having the system installed in it. If you do not have

THE ZELENY SYSTEM

in your bins and you read this "Ad"—imagine how you feel as compared to the one who reads it, and has

THE ZELENY SYSTEM

and knows the condition of his grain and hasn't had to turn it and doesn't have to guess.

Well, there is no expense or worry involved to ask us to quote you a price for

THE ZELENY SYSTEM

installed complete. Just give us the height, diameter, and number of bins you have, that's all.

ZELENY THERMOMETER COMPANY

542 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING — 343 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS, PRESIDENT — THOMAS D. BUDD, VICE-PRESIDENT

L. A. STINSON CO.

Engineers and General Contractors

ELEVATORS, MILLS AND WAREHOUSES COMPLETE

332 So. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

General Overhauling and Improvements

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS -:- CONSTRUCTORS

FORT WILLIAM, ONT. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DESIGNED for the years ahead—an advance we propose to maintain.

N. M. PATERSON CO. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

MACDONALD ENGINEERING COMPANY

CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS

Designers and Builders of

GRAIN ELEVATORS, FLOUR MILLS, WAREHOUSES, ETC.

We Have Specialized in

CONSTRUCTION IN THIS FIELD FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS

Sketches and Estimates Gladly Furnished

MAIN OFFICE
53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO

CAPACITY 800,000 BUSHELS

THOSE CONCERNED

Or even casually interested in concrete grain storages notice and usually comment on the accurate alignment, smooth walls, and clean cut appearance of

POLK SYSTEM BINS

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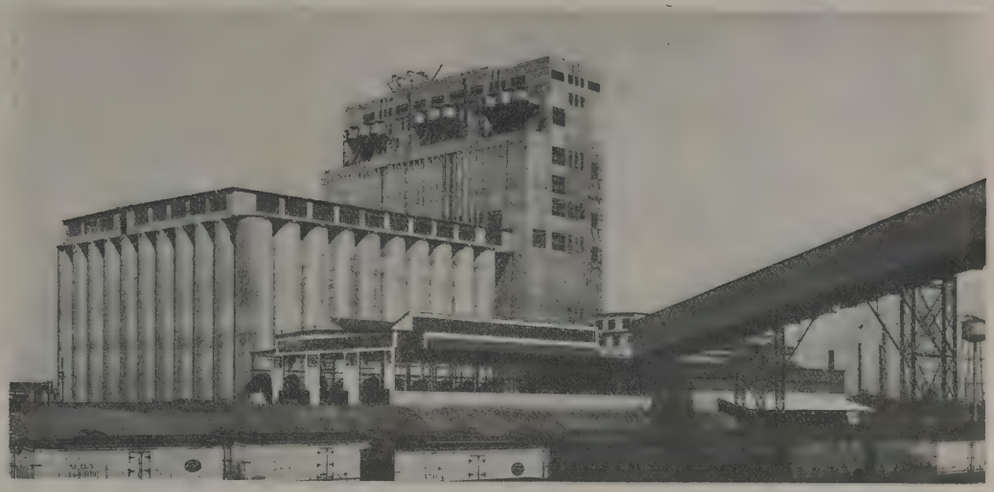

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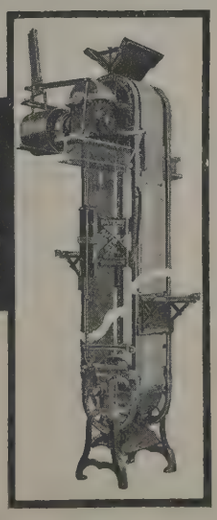

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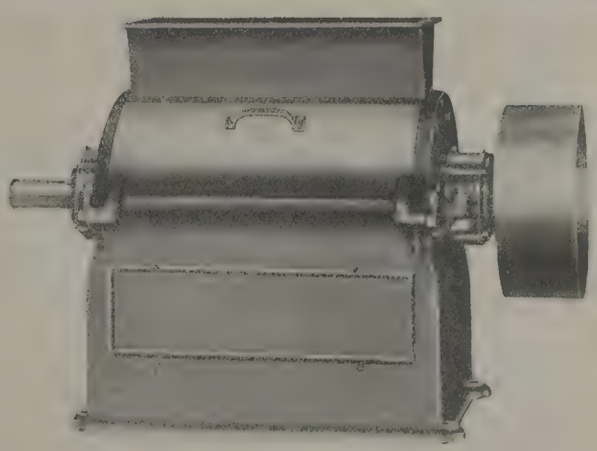

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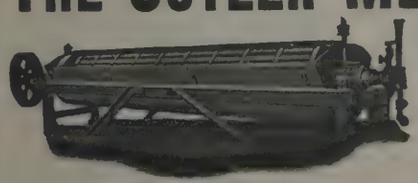

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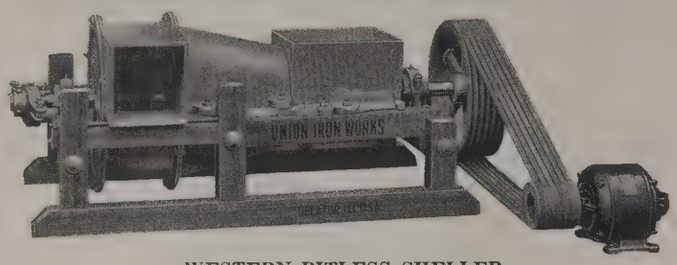

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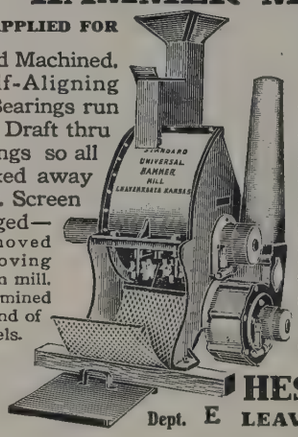

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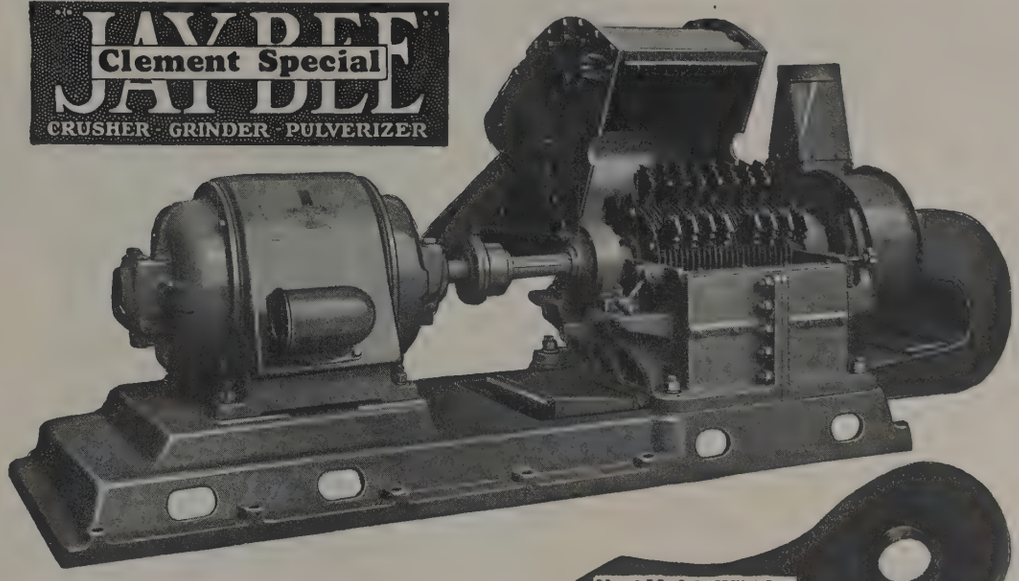

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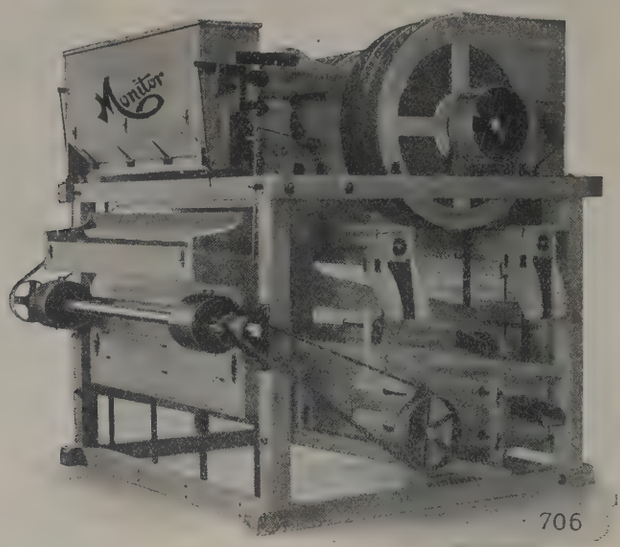

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THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

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English and Foreign subscription, $1.75 per year.

Established in 1882.

VOL. XLVII CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JANUARY 15, 1929 NO. 7

New Sarnia Storage Plant Is Public Utility

Ontario City Controls New Million-Bushel Elevator Located on the St. Clair River Across from Michigan

By C. H. FOSTER

AT the foot of Lake Huron, where its blue waters empty into the swiftly flowing St. Clair River, nearly a mile in width, and separating the Province of Ontario, Canada, from the State of Michigan on the United States side, lie two sister cities, each with an approximate population of 20,000—Port Huron on the United States side and Sarnia on the Canadian side.

Many years ago there was a wooden elevator at Sarnia, Ont., and it paid very well; but in time it burned down, and (as was so often the case with wooden houses) it was not rebuilt. On account of a lack of proper harbor facilities, on the other hand, a modern concrete house was not built. "Sarnia Bay," wrote W. B. Beatty, city engineer of Sarnia, in *The Canadian Engineer*, "consists of several hundred acres that can be transformed into the best port on the Great Lakes, but it will require considerable dredging and dock building. That part of the bay lying within Point Edward belongs to the Canadian National Railways and the remainder of it has been patented to different individuals and companies. In 1911 the Department of Public Works made some rather extensive surveys of the harbor and drew up quite an elaborate development plan which it has never carried out.

"About a year ago (this was written in 1928), a number of gentlemen conceived the idea of constructing a modern grain elevator at this port, providing they could get the Canadian Government to dredge a channel which would be adequate for the largest grain boats on the lakes and also to provide for winter storage. A deputation waited upon the Minister of Public Works to urge the necessity of dredging a harbor at Sarnia and the minister agreed to do this providing that a modern grain elevator was built. A company was formed and asked that the City of Sarnia advance $400,000 to be covered by 20-year debentures which would be repaid by the company in 20 annual installments, and agreed that all excess cost over $400,000 would be borne by the company, this excess being estimated in the neighborhood of $120,000 over and above the cost of the land. This agreement was ratified by the provincial legislature in April, 1927, and the Dominion Government set aside $169,000 in its appropriations for dredging.

"There are many advantages possessed by this port in that it can be entered at any time during the navigable season of the year without difficulty. There will be very little ice, if any, to interfere with the transfer of boats within the harbor and maximum loads can be hauled by the railways. Being on the main line, there will be no difficulty in obtaining empty cars."

This explains how the present modern elevator at Sarnia came into being. Actual construction commenced in April of 1927. Piles were driven through about 12 feet of fine silt and then into gravel. The piles were cut off six inches below the mean water elevation of 578.5, which it is thought will keep them continually wet. The concrete slab of 1:2½:5 concrete, 33 inches in thickness, was poured as a cap over the piles, the slab extending three inches down around the piles.

THE SARNIA (ONT.) ELEVATOR

The storage capacity is 1,004,000 bushels, and comprises 22 main cylindrical tanks 22 feet 6 inches in diameter and 108 feet deep, with a capacity of approximately 32,000 bushels each and 14 smaller bins of approximately 13,000 bushels, with 11 small bins in the workhouse with capacities varying from 3,200 to 8,100 bushels. The tank walls are seven inches in thickness, reinforced with five-eighths square twisted bars at 11-inch centers. All outside walls have vertical bars one-half inch square spaced two-foot centers.

Wooden slip forms were used for the construction of the tanks. The concrete was a 1:2:4 mix, and the pouring was carried on continuously day and night for the entire height of 108 feet, with an average height of eight feet per day. When the bin floor level was reached, the workhouse and marine tower were cut loose and carried up to the proper height, which in the case of the workhouse is 191 feet above the water. The slip forms were used as form work for the distributing floor above the bins after having been dowelled to the walls, and knee bracing placed underneath. The slab was seven inches in thickness, reinforced in the bottom with one-half inch square bars on six-inch centers.

In the marine tower there is a marine unloading leg designed to handle 25,000 bushels of wheat per hour on the dip. The leg is of the crosshead beam type and discharges into a garner above an 800-bushel marine scale. The scale dumps into a lower garner from which it may pass either to a 25,000-bushel lofter leg elevating to the distributing system above bins or on to a cross belt in the basement running directly to the shipping legs in the workhouse. The tower is equipped with ship and cleanup shovels.

A mast head spout on the distributing floor delivers the grain from the lofter leg either directly into the nearby storage bins or to a system of one 42-inch cross and two 42-inch longitudinal belt conveyors with a speed of 800 feet per minute and equipped with traveling trippers. Below the bins there are three 32-inch longitudinal and one 32-inch cross belt conveyors running 750 feet per minute, which deliver the grain to either of the two shipping legs. The shipping legs have 72-inch head pulleys and discharge into either of the 2,400-bushel garners in the workhouse and below each garner is a 2,000-bushel scale hopper on a 120,000-pound scale. Either scale hopper discharges into either of two loading spouts, one for each track. A special spout has been provided to turn the grain within the elevator.

The weighman's office is situated on the scale floor, and there is a foreman's office in the first floor with a ticket elevator between the first floor and the scale floor. The switchboard is in a specially designed dustproof room on the first floor. A manlift has been provided between the basement and scale floor, and there is a spiral stairway in both the marine tower and workhouse. At the time of erection provision was made for installation of cleaning equipment and a dust collecting system. A carpuller was installed in the basement to operate

on either of the tracks and in either direction.

All of the rubber belting used is standard 32-inch 16-pound friction with one-fortieth-inch rubber surface. The conveyor belts are four-ply, the shipping leg belts are six-ply, 26 inches in width, with two rows of 8 by 8 by 12 inch buckets. The lofter leg belt is 42 inches in width, seven-ply with two rows of 8 by 8 by 20 inch buckets; and the marine leg belt is eight-ply, 38 inch.

The motors are all 25-cycle, three-phase, 550-volt induction type. Distant stopping control of the motors on the three legs has been provided, so that in case of accident or other emergency the number of men required is reduced.

The general contractors and designers of the elevator were the Macdonald Engineering Company. The general land detail plans were checked by the John S. Metcalf Company, consulting engineers, and the actual construction was carried on under the supervision of W. B. Beatty, city engineer of Sarnia, Ont. The machinery was designed and supplied by the Webster-Inglis Company, Toronto. The scales were furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

The work was in charge of L. H. H. Stanley, general superintendent, for the Macdonald Engineering Company.

GRAIN SHOW FOR WINNIPEG

An exposition featuring the best Dominion wheats and other grains will be a department of the Canadian agricultural and industrial exhibition scheduled to take place at Winnipeg, Man. No dates have been announced as yet.

Representatives of about 50 organizations in Winnipeg, says a Government dispatch, are backing the project, and will raise $25,000 early this year to cover preliminary expenses. The municipal council will be asked to provide $850,000 for erection of buildings.

ELEVATORS TAKE HEAVY YEAR-END WHEAT STOCKS

Domestic wheat in elevators and afloat at the principal United States markets at the close of 1928, totaled 144,376,000 bushels, about 55,000,000 bushels more than was held 12 months before.

Other domestic grains, as reported by the Department of Commerce, were in store and afloat at principal United States markets in the following total holdings: Corn, 18,438,000 bushels; oats, 17,409,000 bushels; rye, 6,336,000 bushels; barley, 10,929,000 bushels; and flax, 1,397,000 bushels.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported Canadian grains to be in store in bond in United States markets in the following total amounts: Wheat, 46,717,000 bushels; oats, 900,000 bushels; rye, 208,000 bushels; barley, 6,228,000 bushels.

The Bureau stated that report for United States grains in store in Canadian markets had not been received.

LATEST OF WILD FARM PLANS HAILS FROM INDIANA

Creation by Congress of a national farm board which would busy itself with fixing farm prices, selling grain surplus, limiting grain production, and with the "securing of equalized transportation costs on all farm products" is proposed in a farm relief plan received by the House Committee on Agriculture from C. O. Thornberry, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Thornberry has out-McNaried McNary and made Congressman Haugen look like a rock-ribbed conservative by his deft play with the weighty problems of price fixing, surplus control and marketing fees.

Price fixing, he explains is a matter of "merely determining the cost of production." So in every state producing 1 per cent or over of the nation's corn, for instance, a staff of grain cost experts would be set to work, and their reports would form the grain price basis.

"The farmers," allows Mr. Thornberry, "may produce whatever they wish. . . They will be advised as to findings of the board, and will be charged their pro rata share of handling the surplus. . . . This plan . . . injects a sound principle of economic regulation."

Congressman Ludlow, of Indiana, is tending to the detail of having the plan put into bill form and passed by Congress.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE

BY SAMUEL P. ARNOT
President Chicago Board of Trade

Surveys of agricultural America provide evidence that farm prosperity has been greatly enhanced.

The livestock farmer is much better off than he has been at any time since 1920. The cotton grower is prospering. Grain prices are good in light of bumper crops. The year just closing saw large production in almost every crop. The world in general is prosperous enough for us to anticipate profitable outlet for practically all food products.

Gross income of the American farmer for the year will be larger than that of the preceding year. Net returns after deducting costs of production will exceed those of last year. Hence farm purchasing power will be greater than at any time

SAMUEL P. ARNOT

since the war. Moreover, this purchasing power will be more uniformly distributed.

Today the farm outlook is genuinely encouraging. There are fewer distress areas than at any time in nine years. There always will be some farm bankruptcies, just as there always will be industrial bankruptcies. But one of the most hopeful indications is the fact that agricultural failures have been materially reduced in the past 12 months of the year 1928.

Farming is more businesslike. That is a cheerful sign. Farmers everywhere are awakening to the necessity of better production methods. They are using improved equipment to cut labor costs. They are making more careful study of their returns through correct accounting methods, to the end that they may find and plug up farm leaks. There is a growing conviction that crop diversification is necessary, and that the one-crop gamble is basically unsound, and must sooner or later be abandoned if periodic distress is to be avoided.

Equality for agriculture should be reached without resort to legislation. Political agitation, designed to commit Congress to economic fallacies, seems to have about run its course. General interest in the farmer is stronger than ever. If the recent political campaign had accomplished nothing else, it would have demonstrated that the farmer is feeling better, and that he is able to work out his own salvation without the help of artificial methods, but with the aid of a freshened general interest in him, and a sincere desire to see him prosper in a measure commensurate with all other lines of endeavor.

Overproduction, the great evil of the past, must be corrected. Pooling, holding crops off the market, and other artificial means of raising prices can only bring temporary benefits. The true remedy lies in judicious production, coupled with crop diversification. When that goal is reached, the usual farm ills will have been eliminated.

Grain markets have functioned well during this year of McNary-Haugen agitation, freakish weather changes, and political campaigns. What promised late in the spring to be a small wheat crop with high prices, became a bumper crop with lower prices.

There can be no doubt that the grain markets are disturbed and distressed by too much political activity, particularly in the way of threatened legislation. Less legislative tampering with the markets would instill greater public confidence, increase the investment in grain, and be a true benefit to the farmer. Such uncalled for attacks as the Capper-Dickinson Bill, now pending, can only cause further lack of confidence, with subsequent injury to farmer, grain merchant, miller, banker, exporter and all others identified with the grain industry.

Three outstanding events marked the year for the Chicago Board of Trade. It celebrated its eightieth birthday in April. It moved from its old building into temporary quarters while the new 44-story home of the exchange is being constructed. And it definitely determined to turn its vast facilities of trained traders and private wire systems to dealing in securities. By overwhelming vote the members so decided. Now work is going forward rapidly. The highest standard of rules found anywhere will be observed. Only genuinely good stocks will be traded in, and only those properly listed with the exchange by corporations.

Our stock market will succeed, just as our cotton market has succeeded and has inaugurated many progressive changes, later established by other cotton exchanges.

Chicago's growth as a financial center will be expedited by the securities market of the Chicago Board of Trade.

DEALERS' WORD IS LAW IF DRAFT ACT PASSES

Arbitration committee decisions, the verdicts of grain dealers to whom trade disputes have been submitted, will have full legal backing if the 1929 drive to make effective the proposed Draft State Arbitration Act, is successful. Early this year the Act will be presented to 37 state legislatures, and the Grain Dealers National Association is only one of a hundred or so trade organizations which are recommending that the measure be passed.

Under the Draft Act, as already applied in seven states, parties who voluntarily turn over disputes to trade arbiters, must abide by the resultant decisions. Appeals, however, from one arbitration committee to another, are allowable.

HELPS HANDLE ONTARIO CROPS

Of the more easterly provinces of Canada, Ontario has always occupied an enviable position in grain and milling. Among the elevators in that area is that of Kelly, Case & Co., in Tilbury, Ont. It is a three-story house, combined with a warehouse, and measures 60 by 40 by 30 feet. It is of cribbed construction and situated adjacent to the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The storage capacity of the house is 20,000 bushels, and this is divided into 18 separate units. The house has a receiving capacity of 300 bushels per hour, and a shipping capacity of 500 bushels per hour. There are two Monitors for grain cleaning, manufactured by the Huntley Manufacturing Company of Brocton, N. Y., and these give a cleaning capacity of 400 bushels per hour.

For power, natural gas is used, and electricity affords the means of lighting the elevator. A belt drive is used. Conveyors have been provided from the cars to the house, and there is a dump for wagons. Three Fairbanks Scales have been provided and they afford ample weighing facilities.

Among the chief grains handled are corn, wheat,

oats, barley and seeds. During the course of an average year from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of grain pass through the house. The company does not handle sidelines. They just started two years ago importing feeds and seed corn from the United States and exporting Canadian seeds to the United States.

The company is composed of W. A. Kelly and C. W. Case, both of Tilbury, Ont.

ASK U. S. TO RENEW BUSH WAR

The barberry bush, mother of black stem wheat rust, for 10 years the object of Federal and state eradication experts, still is a grain enemy worth close to half a million dollars' worth of attention from the Government. This is the contention of the northwestern grain men, millers, and farmers, organized to see that the $375,000 appropriation for barberry control is passed by Congress.

This sum is included in the blanket appropriation scheduled for the Department of Agriculture. Since 1915, black stem rust has taken toll of 600,000,000 bushels of small grains in 13 states, representing a money loss of $710,000,000. Since 1918, Federal-state workers claim to have taken the scalps of 17,500,000 barberry bushes at a cost of 25 cents per scalp, or bush. Maintaining the flivver squads of professors with their spade-armed helpers, and the promoting of other types of campaign along the barberry front already has run into money estimated at $4,000,000 as of January, 1929.

THE STOLEN GOODS

By M. L. HAYWARD

The grain dealer had insured his stock against "loss or destruction by fire," paid the premium, and the policy reposed in his safe deposit box in the River Bank.

Then a fire visited the grain dealer's warehouse, one third of the goods were burned, two thirds were removed while the fire was going on, and, of the removed goods one half were stolen before they reached the sidewalk "by persons unknown," according to the police reports.

"We'll pay for the destroyed goods, but not for the stolen property. Our policy was a fire, not a burglary contract," said the insurance company. "No—you insured against fire, on account of the fire the goods were removed, on account of the removal of the goods, they were stolen, so the theft was really caused by the fire," the grain dealer contended.

On this point the Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Federal Courts have ruled in the grain dealer's favor, on the ground that the fire was the "proximate cause" of the loss.

OREGON HOUSE HAS SUCCESSFUL FIRST DECADE

In a season such as the present one, when reports are heard of Soft wheat being shipped all the way from the states of the Pacific Northwest to milling centers in the Middle West—and east of the Mississippi at that—the importance of the wheat-growing population of Oregon and Washington seems somewhat enhanced. These states have had a growing grain business for some time, and despite the proportions to which the trade has already grown, there is little doubt that many increases of no small significance will occur in years to come. The development is far from its highest point still, and local concerns are aware of this.

One company in the area which benefits by trends of the times and keeps strictly up-to-date is the Farmers Elevator & Supply Company, which operates an elevator at Moro, Sherman County, Ore. In addition, this company also owns two other elevators and seven warehouses for sacked grain. The elevators are situated in Hay Canyon and Erskine, Ore.; and the warehouses are located in Nish, DeMoss, Moro (at which point there are three), and Erskine.

The storage capacity of the house at Moro is 100,000 bushels, and this has been divided into 26 bins. These units include 5,000-bushel bins and 2,500-bushel bins. The house has a shipping capacity of 100,000 pounds per hour. A Monitor Grain Cleaner, made by the Huntley Manufacturing Company, Brocton, N. Y., gives a cleaning capacity of 2,000 bushels per hour.

Feed is also ground at the plant, and for this purpose a grinder has been provided which is capable of turning out 20 tons in eight hours. An automatic dump is provided for unloading; and in the weighing department the company possesses a dump scale, and at the top a hopper scale. Wheat is the only grain handled and the house is fully equipped for this work. Since customarily no other grains go through the elevator, none of the special devices for such other grains is included in the list of equipment.

In the year's business this elevator handles about 150,000 bushels, and the company through its other elevators and warehouses, handles about 750,000 bushels. Aside from the wheat business, several sidelines are merchandised. Chief among these are feeds (which are manufactured by the concern on the premises), fuel and lumber.

The power in this plant is supplied by electricity. Four motors are in use, two of which are of 10 horespower, one of which is of 15 horespower and the other of which is rated at 1½ horespower. A belt drive is used.

The Moro elevator of the company has direct connection with the O. W. R. & N., and is of cribbed construction. The officers include: President, Chris Anderson; vice-president, O. G. Sayrs; and among the directors are Hans Thompson, W. S. Powell and George N. McDonald.

The house was built in 1918, and has operated successfully each year since, paying an 8 per cent dividend annually. During this time the company has also been able to build up a surplus of $27,000, besides making improvements each year. This indicates that with proper management in a favorable location a business of this sort may make a legitimate profit and secure a surplus as a safety factor.

The Odyssey of the Ulysses Elevator

Ulysses Grain Company's Two Kansas Elevators Grow with Grant County and Add to General Community Prosperity

WITH the farm outlook encouraging, probably more so than it has been in some years, the operators of country stations generally feel better about the immediate future than they have for some time. It is probably safe to say that few individuals are in a position to understand farming conditions as well as country elevator men. Especially is this true in the case of the Sullivan Bros., who own the Ulysses Grain Company house, in Ulysses, Kan., for they have had extensive experience with practical farming, as well as successful elevator management.

ULYSSES (KAN.) GRAIN COMPANY'S ELEVATOR

This house measures 30 feet by 40 feet, and is situated along the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The building is a frame structure, iron-clad, and has a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels. The receiving capacity is 1,400 bushels per hour, and the shipping capacity is the same.

For power electricity is used, and there are three electric motors, which were supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago. Two of these are rated at 3 horsepower and the third one is a 7½ horsepower motor. A belt drive is used in the head.

A five-bushel scale has been provided to take care of weighing; and for fire protection the house is amply taken care of by both chemical extinguishers and the customary barrels. Provision has been made for dust disposal, and the plant is thoroughly modernized. The principal sidelines which are merchandised, in addition to the grain business, are coal and lumber.

The company was organized in 1922, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was built into Ulysses, Mo. The company is made up of the Sullivan brothers, who have one other station at Hickok, Kan., with no post office station. Recent improvements to the Ulysses elevator brought the capacity up to 30,000 bushels.

Ulysses, Kan., is in Grant County, which is a county that rapidly approaches the leadership in wheat production. In addition to a large business in wheat, the Sullivan Bros. also handle much corn and milo. In a communication to this journal Dan Sullivan recently asserted that he would not be surprised if the Ulysses station had handled more milo in the past year than any other individual station in the adjacent territory.

The Sullivans have a number of good farms near Ulysses, Kan., and Hickok, Kan., and they farm extensively. This is a tractor and combine country and runs toward mass production. The Sullivans, however, grew up with the community. Their father, Daniel Sullivan, went to a place 85 miles southwest of Dodge City Kan., when that thriving city was still in its infancy. In those days, cattle was the main source of income, just as corn has come to be the principal source of wealth in the present generation. Land was cheap, and still may be considered comparatively cheap. The present owners of the elevator at Ulysses can recall instances of quarter sections of land in Grant County that have paid for themselves in one season in wheat.

Dan C. Sullivan and J. P. Sullivan—the present members of this prosperous firm—are both men of some means and of substantial standing in the community. Dan Sullivan is mayor of Ulysses, which is the county seat of Grant County. J. P. Sullivan recently married and lives in Hickok. He manages the business of the firm's elevator which is located at that point.

Wheat Washer Saves Elevator Money

Midwest Terminal Elevator Has Gross Profit of Nearly $20,000 on Year's Handling of 816,000 Bushels of Smutty Wheat

WITH wheat washers in general use and playing an important part in the grain industry, it is of interest to note that some reliable statistics have recently been compiled by an authoritative organization, shedding some light on actual costs of operation and results obtained. The figures are based on operations in a large mid-western terminal grain elevator, and the data were assembled by engineers under the direction of Nielsen Surveys, Chicago.

The elevator company concerned operates one of the largest houses in the Middle West, handling about 20,000,000 bushels of grain per year in 172 different grades. The past season's handling included about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 6.8 per cent, or 816,000 bushels, was smutty.

However, the handling of smutty wheat has become a profitable venture for this terminal since the installation of a Wolf Wheat Washer. Smutty wheat is now bought at a substantial discount, is washed, dried and blended with other wheat (1:10 to 1:6.5), so that the final product conforms fully to No. 2 Hard Winter standards and is readily passed as such by state and Federal inspectors. The profit on the 816,000 bushels of smutty wheat which this house handled last year was $19,257.60, which was equivalent to a return of 385 per cent on the entire installed cost of the washer and its auxiliary equipment.

A four-track unloading station is provided, each track having four hoppers and making it possible to handle 16 cars simultaneously. Power-operated scoops are used to move the grain from cars to track hoppers and belt conveyors then carry it from the hoppers to the workhouse basement. Grain is raised to the workhouse roof for weighing and dropped from there into storage bins. With 70 bins of 7,500-bushel size and 52 bins holding 2,500 bushels each, the storage capacity of the workhouse is 655,000 bushels.

Special bins are reserved for the storage of smutty wheat. Smut is not ordinarily heavy; much of the wheat seems clean when first received but close inspection reveals the presence of smut balls which break up in the handling process and distribute through the entire batch.

Attempts were once made to clean smutty wheat in a rebuilt oat clipper. This was found unsatisfactory because the beaters cracked the wheat to such an extent as to make the cleaning unprofitable. The practice was abandoned about 10 years ago and no further attempts were made to clean smutty wheat until the Wolf Washer was installed about 10 months ago.

WASHER DESIGN AND OPERATION

The new washer is a model No. 400 machine of the self-contained type, rated by its manufacturer to handle 400 bushels of wheat an hour. The machine is operated regularly at the rate of 650 bushels an hour.

Wheat may be admitted to the feeder, through an adjustable valve, from any of the smutty-wheat bins. A perforated spray pipe built into the feeder directs small jets of water into the stream of wheat moving down over the baffles and gives every grain a thorough drenching.

In the first section of the horizontal rotating cylinder, spiral beaters whip and scour each grain and thus loosen every particle of dirt and smut. The first section has no perforations and retains the water for a sufficient time to give a thorough washing action.

The cleaning operation is completed in the second section where dirty water and smut are thrown out through the perforations in the cylinder. A rinse of clear, fresh water is then given and the wheat passes on to a drying section in which the combination of centrifugal force and fanning by the beaters removes all but a small portion of the surplus water.

Wheat discharged from the washer is elevated to a 1,600-bushel Hess Dryer, dried as it passes through by gravity and then re-elevated to the shipping bins. The amount of water added in washing does not exceed 1.5 per cent in spite of the fact that the Wolf machine is operated at 62.5 per cent above its rated capacity. Drying is made necessary because most of the wheat has the maximum allowable moisture content of 14.5 per cent as received. It actually leaves the dryer with a moisture content averaging about 14 per cent—half of 1 per cent less than the moisture content at which it entered the washer.

PRODUCTION AND OPERATING DATA

The washing of smutty wheat is usually the last operation prior to shipment and the high capacity of the Wolf unit is therefore a valuable feature. The machine is frequently operated for 23½ hours a day, handling 15,275 bushels at the average rate of 650 bushels an hour—62.5 per cent more than the manufacturer's rating.

HOW WHEAT-WASHER SAVED MONEY FOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR

Operating Costs on Wheat Washing Equipment

Investment	
Total for washer and auxiliaries, installed	$ 5.000.00
Annual Fixed Charges	
Depreciation—$5,000.00÷15-year life	$ 333.33
Average interest @ 6%—16/15 × $5,000.00 × .06/2	160.00
Maintenance and repairs:	
Panel replacements $80.00	
Allowance for other repairs.. 20.00	100.00
Total	$ 593.33
Hourly Operating Costs	
Fixed Charges—$593.33÷1255 hours/year	$ .47
Steam (For engines and pump)	
Average per hours of washer operation	.42
Labor—2 men @ $.50 per hour	1.00
Total washer operating costs: Per hour	$ 1.89
Per bu. wheat	$ .0029
Unit Washing Costs	
Washer cost—above	$ .0029
Steam for dryer Portion chargeable to washing)	
$.42/hr. × 1.5% / (14.5%+1.5%)—14% = $.315/hr.	
$.314 ÷ 650 bushels/hr.	.0005
Shrinkage	
1.5% (total) @ $1.30 per bu $.0195/bu.	
Portion chargeable to washing—$.0195 × (1.5—.5)/1.5	.0130
Total	$ .0164

Profits Resulting From Wheat Washing

Per bushel:	
Average discount for smutty wheat season	$ .0400
Total wheat washing cost (Table A)	.0164
Gross profit	$ .0236
Per Year:	
816,000 bushels @ $.0236	$19,257.60
Annual return on total investment	385%

Steam power is used exclusively. One small high-speed reciprocating engine drives the washer cylinder, and another engine of the same size drives a direct current generator to supply power for the motor-driven elevating leg. A small reciprocating pump is used to furnish washing water from the company's own well at only the cost of pumping. Steam costs for washer, elevator and wash water pump average $.42 per hour.

Steam for the Hess Dryer costs about $1.04 per hour when drying washed wheat. Since this unit operates only about two-fifths of the time, the steam cost for drying averages about $.42 per hour of washer operation. Only 75 per cent of this is chargeable against washing because, of the 2 per cent of moisture removed in the dryer, only 1½ per cent was added in the washing process.

Labor connected with the wheat washing operation is handled by a crew of two men. One man is stationed on the second floor to watch to feed to the washer and to handle the dryer. The second man superintends the washer and has charge of the engines and pump.

Shrinkage in the washing operation averages 1 per cent and in the dryer about .5 per cent. The total shrinkage loss of 1½ per cent amounts to $.0195 per bushel with wheat at an average price of $1.30. Only two-thirds of this, $.0130 per bushel, is chargeable to washing.

WHEAT WASHING COSTS

The total investment in washer, spouts, engine and pump, plus all erection charges, was approximately $5,000. Depreciation and average interest at 6 per cent on this investment are $333.33 and $160, respectively, on the basis of a 15-year life.

The major repair item to date has been for replacement of the perforated metal panels on the washer cylinder. The need for such replacements results primarily from the presence of heavy foreign bodies occasionally found in the wheat which sometimes puncture the panels. Such repairs will not exceed $80 a year and the experience to date indicates that an additional allowance of $20 will cover all other repair and maintenance charges.

The total of depreciation, average interest and maintenance charges is thus $593.33 a year. At the past season's average rate, the washer was operated for 1255 hours to handle the total of 816,000 bushels of smutty wheat. The unit fixed charge was thus $.47 per operating hour.

The addition of steam and labor costs completes the tabulation. These items are calculated on the basis previously explained and the total direct washing cost is $1.89 per hour or $.0029 per bushel of wheat. Shrinkage loss adds $.0130 and drying steam $.0005, giving a total of $.0164 per bushel.

PROFITS RESULTING FROM WHEAT WASHING

The average discount on smutty wheat received at this terminal was about $.04 per bushel. This exceeded the total washing cost by $.0236 per bushel. The gross profit on the year's handling of 816,000 bushels of smutty wheat was thus $19,257.60, equivalent to a return of 385 per cent on the entire installed cost of the Wolf equipment.

ONLY CORN DEAL AND RED WHEAT FEATURE REVIEW

With 1928 reviews of all kinds the order of the January day, grain trading during the past 12 months seems as likely a topic as any other. Corn, however, furnished the single speculative feature of the year. The July "squeeze" carried the price of that grain up to $1.15½, which is worthy, certainly, of special note even in this high-cost-of-living era. Herbert J. Blum is now generally credited as being chief engineer of this market coup.

The rye market was not without its features in 1928, but prices of the dark bread grain and all others, were definitely put in the shade by Soft Red Winter wheat. Owing to the midwest crop failure in that grain, its price climbed to $2.10, or around 40 cents higher than that of other grades the last of April.

NEW GRAIN SCHEME IN FINLAND

Finland now has a state grain storage department which maintains a grain supply for state institutions, the army, etc., with the limits of the grain storage annual appropriation which this year amounts to $837,500. The department will also study the development of grain production in Finland, the trade in grain, the milling industry and the changes in the country's grain supply. It will make suggestions for improvements and measures to be taken to promote and increase domestic grain production.

Consent must be secured from the state council before grain can be sold by the department to private institutions and firms. Only native grain will be bought insofar as the state council does not otherwise state. The supply of grain will, for the present, be stored in the warehouses of mills and private companies inasmuch as at the present time the state does not own any storage places.

EXPORTS of barley from Canada from July to November are much larger than for the same five-month period last year, amounting to 21,636,000 bushels compared with 12,016,000 bushels.

Western Canada Acquires Added Storage

New Westminster Harbor Commissioners' Elevator in British Columbia Has Over 800,000 Bushels' Storage Capacity

INDUSTRIES in and about the Port of New Westminster, B. C., Canada, have for some time been vitally interested in extensive harbor improvements which have been followed out with commendable zeal. Concerns owning property along the Fraser River have watched this work with more than ordinary interest; and the New Westminster Harbor Commissioners, headed by Chairman F. J. Coulthard, instituted a series of improvements which have added greatly to the value of property and added to the shipping facilities of the port.

The natural depth of the Fraser River is about 30 feet at low water, but at certain stretches, not exceeding two or three miles together, there were shallower places; and it was at these stretches that the Government directed its attention with the object of establishing a uniform depth throughout.

However, from the standpoint of the persons and companies interested directly in grain trade, the most important improvement under the direction of the commissioners was the building of the New Westminster Harbor Commissioners' Elevator. The Dominion Government agreed to guarantee the authorized bond issue of $700,000, both as to interest and principal, and then the work progressed. Prior to this there had been lengthy negotiations leading up to the financing program; but these were finally settled. Considerable annual saving was affected through the government guaranty, as the rate of interest which the bonds were to bear was greatly reduced thereby.

The site of the elevator is on the south bank of the Fraser River, two miles below the New Westminster bridge. The water frontage occupied is approximately 1,800 feet in length and the reclaimed area of 12 acres, plus an additional 60 acres on shore, gives this property great possibilities for future use and development. It is directly accessible by the Canadian National and Great Northern Railways, and within the switching zone of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A timber bulkhead wall retains filling material for the foreshore reclamation, this material having been made available from the dredging operations which were carried on by the Dominion Government in the river immediately in front of the wharf wall, where a depth of 30 feet of water at low tide has been provided.

A wharf approximately 1,100 feet in length was constructed parallel to the riverbank, and dredging operations were carried out by the Dominion Government, providing excellent approach for shipping and a 30-foot depth of berth at low tide. This permits the berthing of two ships at a time. A local service from springs on the hill was established by the harbor commissioners to serve ships occupying these berths, as well as for the domestic supply to the elevator.

The workhouse of the elevator, although originally designed for timber construction, was actually constructed of reinforced concrete. The bin capacity is 110,000 bushels. The trackshed contains four unloading pits and these are connected to one shipping leg and one receiving leg. Unloading bins are provided both in the workhouse and in the storage, five dock spouts having been installed in all. An additional shipping leg also forms a part of the equipment.

There are three scale garners, three cleaning garners, six screning and one double grain separator, four receiving separators, and one automatic scale in the sacking room. The receiving capacity of the house is 100 cars per day of two shifts of eight hours each and a shipping capacity of 30,000 bushels per hour.

The storage unit is about 220 feet by 50 feet, with reinforced concrete fire-resistant construction throughout. It contains 16 cylindrical bins with 24-inch diameters, 14 interspace bins and 15 outer-space bins. The cylindrical and interspace bins are fully hoppered and provided with a separate draw-off valve in each case. The bin capacity is 700,000 bushels.

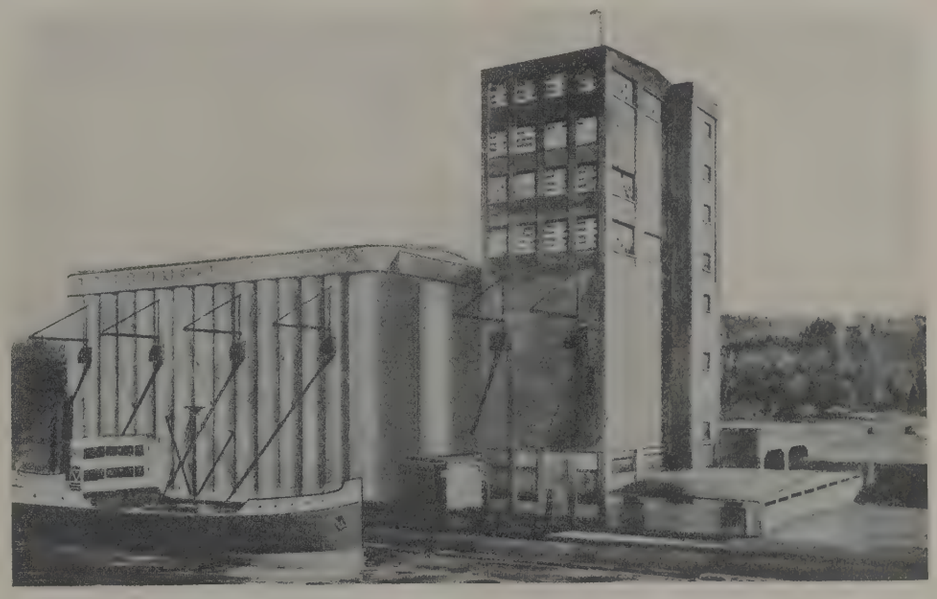
A sacked grain warehouse of timber construction, metal clad, having dimensions of 65 feet by 60 feet, was constructed west of the workhouse. This was designed to carry a live load of 300 pounds per square foot. The warehouse is roofed with four-ply tar and gravel.

The drier house contains a 500-bushel drier of standard type, the building being located between the workhouse and storage, and it too is of reinforced concrete, with fire-resistant construction.

The boiler house, immediately adjoining, is of similar construction.

Late in the year 1927, the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, Ltd., acquired by lease the warehouse known as Dock No. 2 for the purpose of storing and shipping flour and fertilizer.

Some idea of the increase in grain business in western Canada may be gleaned from the fact that in Alberta alone 250 new elevators were built in 1928, of a capacity of about 18,000,000, bushels, and this was probably paralleled in the sister province of Saskatchewan. It is expected that the twin ports of Vancouver and Port Arthur will have 100,000,000 bushels' capacity by 1930. Vancouver alone handled 70,126,007 bushels last year, as compared with 46,055, 196 bushels in 1927—an unprecendented volume for that Pacific port.



NEW WESTMINSTER (B. C.) HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' ELEVATOR

U. S. GRAIN INDEX UP

The general level of farm prices remained unchanged at 134 per cent of the pre-war level during the period from November 15 to December 15, according to the January farm price report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. At 134, the index is three points below December a year ago. Slight advances in the farm prices of nearly all crops and seasonal advances in the farm prices of eggs and dairy products from November 15 to December 15 offset further declines in the farm prices of meat animals, wool, chickens, and work animals. The indices of the farm prices of grains, dairy products, and cotton and cottonseed advanced two points from November 15 to December 15, while the index for poultry products advanced 12 points.

The farm price of corn which has been declining since July, 1928, made a slight recovery from November 15 to December 15. Prices advanced three per cent in the South Central States and two per cent in the North Central States, while an additional decline of 3 per cent was made along the Atlantic seaboard. This resulted in an average advance of 1 per cent for the country as a whole. These price changes were accompanied by a continuation of good foreign demand and indications that the 1928 corn crop is about 2 per cent smaller than estimated on November 1.

The farm price of wheat advanced 1 per cent from November 15 to December 15. The advance in the farm price was fairly general for the country as a whole with the exception of a slight decline in the South Atlantic States. These price changes have been accompanied by a decline in market receipts and a decrease in the visible supply in this country.

BAGS COSTLY; ASK $80,000,000 FOR ARGENTINE ELEVATORS

An issue of between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000 in bonds by the Argentine government is proposed in a report by a special committee in order to improve grain marketing conditions in Argentina by the erection of elevators and the introduction of a modern grain handling system. The recommendation is to be submitted to the Argentine legislative body, according to the American assistant trade commissioner at Buenos Ayres. A national department of public granaries to do the building is proposed.

The costliness of the present system of marketing grain in Argentina, which requires the use of sacks, is well recognized, and the special committee to inquire into possible economies was therefore named.

One of the principal items in the present cost of handling grain is that relating to the bags, of which it is estimated that between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 are used each year to take care of grain crops of the country. The cost of these bags is influenced greatly by the speculation that exists in the bag exchange on the Bolsa, where there are dealings in bag futures in the same way as with grain.

GRAIN TRAFFIC RATE UP

Comparing the first three months of this year with those in 1928, the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board, reports that railroads are anticipating a 2 per cent increase in the movement of grain.

While the forecasts developed by the traffic experts of the board, indicate that the rail movement of 29 selected commodities will show a reduction of 41,000 carloads, or 3.3 per cent in the first quarter of 1929, compared to the corresponding period last year, this reduction is more than accounted for by the lessening coal traffic.

Hints for the Elevator Millwright

"Big Bill" Davis Contributes Some Suggestions on Improving the Appearance of An Elevator

By JAMES F. HOBART

"YES, Gleason, the old elevator is actually paying a fair profit again, after actually being dead for a number of years after the grain trade left this section of the country. But since we put in that feed mill and a run of burr stones for making water-ground meal, things have been picking up and now the elevator is actually making me a living, and the business seems to be steadily increasing as people get wise to my good meal and chicken and stock feeds. Mr. Gleason, I have been wondering if it would help the business enough to pay the cost, if I were to fix up around the elevator a bit: It does look desolate around the old junk pile, doesn't it?" So spoke Mr. Ridout.

"LANDSCAPING" AN ELEVATOR

"I am glad you mentioned that matter," said Mr. Gleason, "for I have been wanting to say something on that subject for a long time, but haven't, for fear you would think I was rooting out of my own business and into yours. But, Mr. Ridout, since you have brought the matter up, I believe it will pay you to fix up around your elevator a whole lot, for I don't know of another such desolate appearing place within miles in any direction. Why don't you slick things up a bit around the elevator, set out a few shrubs and trees, level some of the banks and gullies and sow some grass seed?"

"I have been studying that very matter ever since the old elevator has commenced paying a profit again, but somehow I can't see my way clear to spend a lot of money yet awhile, at least. It costs too much to hire one of those landscape fellows."

"Then, why don't you do what you can yourself? You can set out shrubs, start grass, and level the humps."

"Yes, Mr. Gleason, I can do that all right, but after the job has been done, in five or 10 years, it somehow won't look right. There is the Elmer Miles factory, over in the next township. What a looking place it has got to be! Ten years ago they spent a lot of money there, doing just what you have advise me to attempt here. But, how the place looks now!"

A few days later "Big Bill" Davis was on the scene, lending a hand in improving the appearance of the plant. He first asked Mr. Ridout for a plan or survey of the property and was provided with one by the owner. A consultation between Mr. Ridout's millwright and Big Bill Davis followed.

In improving the elevator surroundings, as the road around the elevator was very soft and muddy in wet weather and soft and "mealy" in dry weather, it was recommended that areas around the elevator which were traversed by teams and vehicles, be concreted sufficiently to withstand any traffic likely to come across them. It was also recommended that the land immediately surrounding the elevator be graded into levels and slopes, and that rough and ragged road banks be graded so as to become slopes upon which grass could be grown when proper soil was placed upon such slopes.

Further recommendations called for the covering of the land surface with "till" in which plants and shrubs would grow, and, that before the ruts and hollows were scraped level or into easy slopes, the soil be first scraped aside, then replaced after the necessary grading had been done. Mr. Davis sent for catalogs of shrubbery.

He then proceeded to make selections, basing his work on the contests of the catalog. Flowers were barred, but foliage plants were put in sparingly wherever they would be effective.

Stakes were then prepared and placed where curves seemed to interest. Necessary lines were drawn, and with the aid of the previously prepared diagram, the work progressed.

Mr. Davis then asked the millwright to make up and dress carefully, two wooden shapes which he called "plane tables." These were to be made of dry wood which would not change much in shape when exposed to sun or wind. The pieces were about 20 inches, and were built up of several thicknesses, the grain crossed and the layers securely nailed together, then dressed flat and level.

The two little plane tables being finished, they were set up 15 or 20 feet apart, one of them accurately levelled so a level, placed upon the table, could be turned in every direction without moving the position of the bubble. A bit of wood, same height as the level, was placed on top of the other table, which was then wedged up and also levelled, until upon sighting over the level, from one table, the line of sight fell exactly upon the top edge of the little level-high block. Then, the level was placed upon the second table and sighted to the block when place upon the first table. With great patience, the tables were adjusted and the position of the level bubble changed slightly, if found necessary, until the level would point fair to the edge of the little wooden block, no matter upon which table the level might chance to be on.

A levelling rod with an adjustable target was made from a strip of board, a bit of tin and a clamp which would slide over the square rods and hold the tin target in any position along the rod, which was marked off in feet and tenths of a foot, with hundredths of a foot marked along the tin target. The plane table had been set up on a blocking at a convenient height to sight over the level. The stakes had all been numbered, the same numbers being placed also on the tracing plan of the elevator grounds. The levelling rod was placed close to one of the stakes and a sight taken over the level to the target which was adjusted until its center was cut by the line of sight over the level. Then, the height of the target above ground was read from the rod and recorded in what Big Bill called a "field book."

Each stake below the level of the plane table was thus sighted and its height—distance below the plane table level—duly recorded. When no more stakes could be sighted from the plane table, the other table was set up in a favorable location. and its distance above or below the first plane table, was duly measured and recorded, after which measurements were made from the other stakes, other settings of the plane tables being made as found necessary, and each measurement unmistakably indicated in regard to the table which the measurement was sighted from.

"I wish I had a couple of rifle sights rigged on this level," said Big Bill as the sheen of sunlight upon the level made it hard to sight accurately along its length without shading the level from the sun with a newspaper. The millwright then went into his shop, and returned with a rifle with a telescope sight upon it. The telescope was quickly mounted upon the level, tested into accuracy and the sighting proceeded with much greater speed and accuracy.

THE DATUM LINE

While the levels of the various stakes were being taken and recorded, Big Bill also took levels of several prominent parts of the elevator building, "to tie the elevator to the stakes." The main floor, a big doorstep and a window sill were among the points levelled to, in the elevator building. Finally, Mr. Davis said:

"That is enough levelling for the present. If we need any more, we can make them at any time. So. let's take the plane tables into your shop and use 'em to figure on, while we put these stake levels into such shape that we can use the levels in laying out grades. Now, the stake levels are taken from three or four plane tables which laid at various heights, as they chanced to come into use. We must connect all those stake levels to one point in what is called the 'datum line.' You can establish a line where you please. Might take the elevator floor level, or the lowest stake, as starting point and call its level point in the datum line. However, it is best to assume a much lower level for the datum line, then if by any chance, work has to be done lower than any of the stakes, there will not be a lot of minus, or less than zero heights to be tangled up with. So, suppose we assume a point 100 feet below the elevator floor line, for our datum line, and reduce all stake levels to heights above that line. For instance, the last plane table station has a "sight" to the mill floor which reads 4.5 feet. There is another level to a stake which reads 5.4 feet.

"Now, we will assume a datum line 100 feet below the elevator floor level, which would make the last plane table reading become "Elevation 104.5." The stake showing 4.4 feet below the plane table, will reduce to 104.5 minus 5.5, or "El. 99.5" feet. So, you see, that a datum line, away down deep, has saved us a minus measurement already. Now, we will reduce all the stake levels to "Els" above the imaginary datum line; then, we can simply subtract one stake reading from another and know at once, the vertical distance between those two stake levels. That done, we can stop right here and figure out every one of the most desirable grades and slopes, and find out before we start, just how much dirt we must move, and where it is to come from and where it should be placed.

The millwright had nearly finished the stake level computation when Mr. Davis, after doing some figuring, said, "It seems to me that the road around the elevator can be given a slight pitch of two or three degrees, which will cause the water to drain away nicely. This will be easy to lay out. It will only be necessary to set up a plane table at some convenient point from which the entire length of the road can be seen. Tilt the plane table to the required 'dip' of the road, then set the levelling rod properly and you can drive every center grade stake along the length of the road, which is straight, from one end to the other, past the elevator.

"The slopes at the ugly road banks, will, I believe, all reduce to banks of 30 degrees, which will be very easy to lay out and grade. Simply make the length or width of the slope twice the vertical weight of the slope and its surface will lie at 30 degrees, over which a lawn mower can be used easily. No instrument work will be needed for that, and you will find it the same with much of the other slopes and levels. Mark on the tracing, the "El" of each stake, then determine how much dirt depth is to be added or taken away at each stake, work to these points, and you can easily grade the rest of the grounds."

RYE AND FEED GRAINS CREDITED WITH INCREASE

Increase in the world production of rye, feed grain, barley, oats and corn for 1928 as compared with 1927 are reported to the Department of Agriculture, it was announced January 8. The text of the Department's statement follows in part:

The 1928 rye production in 24 countries is now reported at 921,894,000 bushels against 842,840,000 bushels in 1927, an increase of 9.4 per cent. This increase over last week's total for 1928 is a result of an upward revision of the German crop.

The total production of the three feed grains, barley, oats and corn, in the European countries so far reported in 1928, including several additional figures and revisions which have been received during the past week, now stands at 54,477,000 short tons, compared to 53,986,000 short tons in 1927, an increase of 0.9 per cent. The production, however, is considerably below the 60,296,000 short tons produced in 1926, the 57,147,000 short tons in 1925 and the 1909-1913 average of 58,557,000 short tons.

LA JUNTA GETS NEW ELEVATOR

Despite the potentialities of Colorado, its development was set back by several things in the early days. Even after the exploration of the Far West was well under way there were handicaps which had to be overcome. The Civil War was one detrimental influence, but an even greater setback was found in the sporadic Indian warfare which occurred 1864-5 with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the plains. Then came the problems of irrigation, and after all these difficulties had been surmounted the country became one of the most desirable agricultural areas of the United States. Alfalfa has always been one of the leading crops; but the agriculture has been sufficiently general to afford diversified possibilities.

Along the Arkansas River is the town of La Junta, Colo., in which is the La Junta Milling & Elevator Company. The illustration below, which is reproduced from a photograph, gives a general idea of the appearance of this company's plant. The La Junta concern has just recently finished a new grain elevator, equipped with modern machinery, and with a capacity of 20,000 bushels. Splendid crops are being grown in the vicinity under irrigation and in rotation with beets and Alfalfa, many farmers securing yields of 60 bushels of wheat per acre and as high as 80 bushels per acre of corn.

PLANT OF THE LA JUNTA (COLO.) MILLING & ELEVATOR COMPANY

ALBIT YIELDS WELL IN WEST

E. G. Schafer, of Washington State College, is authority for the statement that the new hybrid wheat, Albit, now leads all comers on the experimental plots, and has produced an average of 45.7 bushels per acre during nine trial periods.

The new strain is a cross between White Odessa and Hybrid 128. It has proved so satisfactory that practically all of the 30,000 bushels grown last year have been planted within the last six weeks.

LARGEST BARLEY CROP NOTED

With her wheat production 68,000,000 bushels greater than last year, Kansas has maintained her position of one of the chief agricultural states. J. C. Mohler, Secretary of Agriculture for the Sunflower State, places the total wheat production at 179,000,000 bushels, and announces that latest estimates show fully as much corn as last year and of much better quality.

The largest crop of barley ever grown in Kansas is listed as one of that state's most significant agricultural assets for the past year.

NEVADA TO ADD ITS BIT TO WHEAT SURPLUS

While intellectual giants in Congress are grappling with the issue of how best to deal with the farmers' yearly surplus of wheat, another department of the Government lends its co-operation by showing western farmers how to raise wheat where only nothing grew before.

In a year-end resumé of conditions made on Federal reclamation projects, the Department of the Interior states that Winter wheat has been tried out successfully on the "Newlands Project" in Nevada. The wheat was of fair grade and brought $40 a ton.

On the "Klamath Project" in Oregon, Federal reclaimers have achieved production of 67-cent barley, 48-cent oats, 99-cent wheat, and rye which brought between 80 and 90 cents per bushel.

Beans, many hays, as well as four grains are reported as well established in two more reclamation areas within the boundaries of Wyoming.

GRAIN-FARM DOLLAR 90 CENTS

The combined income of grain and other farm products has raised the purchase-power of the American farmer from the low point in 1921 to 90 per cent of the pre-war level, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, stated in a recent radio address.

Cattle, sheep, cotton, dairy, and poultry industries have passed the year advantageously, while conditions of potato and wheat growers were trying and returns from hay and tobacco will be less than last year, Mr. Jardine stated.

During 1928, Secretary Jardine said, the country harvested 361,000,000 acres of the principal crops, an increase of nearly 4,000,000 acres over 1927, and at a total value of about 1 per cent less than accrued from the same products last year.

HAMMIL FOR RIVER STORAGE

Governor John Hammil, has announced from the Iowa capital office in Des Moines, that he will propose legislation this month to the Hawkeye legislature which would permit the state to build and lease riverside grain elevators along the Mississippi, unless the Federal Government undertakes such a project.

Grain would be stored in bond at these elevators, and form collateral for farm borrowing. Governor Hammil believes the plan will be favored by President-elect Hoover, as part of the promised Federal program of farm relief. The project is logically a Federal one, Governor Hammil declares, since it is linked closely with the development of the Inland Waterway Corporation's barge grain service.

U. S. CORN EXPORTS RISE; ARGENTINA'S DECLINE

The United States corn exports of 1,218,000 bushels during the week ended December 22, with the exports of the two preceding weeks have been the largest weekly shipments for several years. The Argentine export of 3,543,000 bushels (between November 1, and December 22) was one of the smallest since the middle of April. The stocks still available for export are reported to be smaller than at the same time last year.

The 1928 production of corn in 18 countries, which last year raised nearly 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,281,454,000 bushels, or 0.7 per cent below the production of 3,304,861,000 bushels in the same countries last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

NEW HOUSE OCCUPIES 60-YEAR-OLD SITE

With the advent of the new year, we are (as is customary) being treated to an assortment of predictions. These forecasts range all the way from more or less logical business forecasts based on some facts and historical precedents to the wild guesses which emanate from persons who are imbued with a desire to set themselves up as prophets. In the present age of skepticism, however, almost any prediction about the future is regarded with some doubt and most of the prophecies are being absorbed with more than the traditional grain of salt. Just why the human mind should set itself the task of looking into the future at this time is difficult to answer, unless it is because the mental exertion required in remembering to write "1929" on letters instead of "1928" has something to do with causing people to cast about for some more mental tasks. Be that as it may, a good many elevator operators are cudgeling their brains right now in an effort to gauge what the next 12 months may hold in store for them.

A problem of this sort is not so intricate for the elevator owner who serves a community which has had continuous contact with his elevator over a period of decades. Consequently, the Huntertown Grain Company, Huntertown, Ind., has an easier job than many when it attempts to judge its future. For this station has had the service of an elevator for more than 60 years. True enough, the old house was destroyed by fire September 22, 1927; but a new elevator was promptly constructed and opened for business February 1, 1928. Located on the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the new elevator, which measures 30 feet by 30 feet, is of the modern type and has given excellent service to its community ever since it opened for business a little less than a year ago.

HUNTERTOWN (IND.) GRAIN COMPANY'S PLANT

The elevator is of wooden construction and has a storage capacity of 22,000 bushels, which is divided into some 13 units. These units include six bins of 2,500 bushels each and seven bins of 1,000 bushels each. The receiving capacity is 10,000 bushels per day and the shipping capacity is the same. The cleaning capacity of the house also runs to 10,000 bushels per day.

A corn sheller has been provided, as well as a No. 3 Jay-Bee Feed Grinder. Electricity provides both power and lighting for the plant, 60 horsepower being required. There are 10 motors, some direct connected and others having belt drives. A truck and wagon dump is also included in the available equipment. An automatic scale gives good service and expedites the handling processes.

The elevator handles a full line of grain, as well as seeds and millfeeds. The superintendent is Dan Steiner.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 15, 1929

THE INDISPENSABLE MIDDLEMAN

THE widely prevalent notion that modern business necromancy is doing away with the middleman, by whatever name he may be called, is characterized as a myth by W. M. G. Howse, general chairman of the National Wholesale Conference, which, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is making a survey of this phase of distribution.

The function of the middleman, the conference has found, is indispensable. Neither the producers of grain or of sidelines can evade it. A manufacturer or producer may do his own wholesaling or pay someone else to do it, but somewhere along the line it must be done.

Whether you call it car door delivery, wholesaling, pooling, factory-to-consumer distribution, chain-store merchandising, or what not, there must be some machinery to move goods from producer to consumer and to provide a localized guaranty and service on the products purchased.

WANTED: SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

EFFORT to help farmers by legislation, in spite of the fact that the equalization fee has been erased from the picture, still centers about the hope of getting something for nothing. Any sincere proposal to do away with the evil of surplus grain and other agricultural commodities, must seek (probably not by legislation) the prevention of unwieldy surpluses, not their cure. The attempt, through law or any other implement, to get reasonable prices for unreasonable production is absurd on its face. Something (a high price per bushel for instance) cannot be had for nothing buyers want.

Small wonder then, that farm relief so long as it is interpreted as mere surplus control, is a subject which repeatedly confounds even the cream of our nation's intellect, Congress. For the grain trade, the greatest danger of obnoxious farm relief legislation passed when the equalization fee proposal was discarded. There still remains the possibility of annoyance from the grain surplus forecasting which proposed national farm boards may do. But the general public, not the grain trade, is in line to receive the brunt of the impending raid upon the United States Treasury in the name of agricultural relief.

The one bright spot in the picture is the possibility that Mr. Hoover, when he takes office as president, will have something more appealing than a something-for-nothing plan to suggest. He always has done the unexpected, and the least expected thing in Washington is a sensible, non-political program of farm relief.

PRECEDENTS FOR ELEVATOR INJURY CLAIMS

THE hazard of physical injury to elevator employes is one which every plant manager should consider searchingly in the light of various court decisions which today stand as major precedents in elevator liability litigation.

It is a fact to arouse interest in even the most complacent, trust-to-luck elevator executive that the vast majority of state supreme court decisions involving controversies between employes and elevator companies, have sustained the employe. Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, Illinois, Minnesota, and Kentucky supreme courts are only some of the high tribunals which have defined elevator company responsibility in no uncertain terms.

A typical decision is that of the Nebraska supreme court which affirmed a judgment of nearly $20,000 against an elevator concern, an employe of which had been injured in the everyday routine of starting the elevator. Trifles made perfection in the successful case which the employe's attorney built up for approval by the supreme court. It was established that a belt shifter was defective and failed to keep a belt on a loose pulley, and that there was no hook to keep the belt away from shafting.

Death to employes from grain gas in tanks has been held inexcusable; injury sustained by an 18-year-old employe in his rash attempt to grasp a broken cable in an elevator leg has been named as an elevator company's responsibility by the Minnesota supreme court. The broken arm of an employe cost a Texas elevator firm $4,500 because no overhead platform had been available when the employe made machinery repairs. Injury to an employe from a dust explosion cost an Illinois company plenty because *"all* precautions to avoid such an accident" had not been taken. So runs the long list.

In the light of such evidence, enclosed motors, dust collectors, properly aligned pulleys and shafts, and the best quality of belting and cables seem matters of economy rather than expense.

THE GRAIN-PULLING POWER OF ILLINOIS MARKETS

POST-WAR distribution of grain from local shipping points has been compared with the pre-war distribution for a belt of counties across the center of Illinois, by Messrs. Stewart, Norton and Rickey. Results of this comparison and other observations are published in a University of Illinois pamphlet which might be named "Competition, the Life of Trade in Illinois Grain," but which has been numbered 315 instead. Anyway, the detective work on the middle counties disclosed that from this area corn shipments are showing an increasing tendency to go to Decatur, and oats shipments to go south.

The resultant change in the position of Chicago was greatest in the case of oats, where the decline was from 51 (pre-war) to 17 per cent (post-war). And this reflects, in sharp figures, the declining demand for oats as horse feed in the East.

It will take more than a slump in equine population to subtract more than a fraction of Chicago's pulling power on grain. The lake is her salvation. In recent years, two-thirds of the wheat originating at several hundred elevators studied, went in lake bottoms to the East. One-third of the corn took the same cruise, and this wheat-corn volume was much larger than that which went down to the sea in barges from St. Louis.

Rail rates, water rates and handling facilities all tend to make a fine balance in the grain market pull from Chicago on one hand and from Peoria, Decatur, St. Louis, on the other. Just as farmers benefit from competition between local elevators, so do shippers gain from inter-market rivalry.

CONVENTION "ENTERTAINMENT"

FOR so-called entertainment at their conventions, American grain dealers will spend many thousands of dollars in 1929. Again we protest, on behalf of many dealers we have talked to, against the use of local congressmen, local jazz bandmen in rented Tuxedos, home-talent sopranos, clog artists from the Orpheum, and Y. M. secretaries who have a passion for leading community singing, as features by which the convention city can show its hospitality.

Time and money spent on such dullness is waste from start to finish. Conventions succeed in spite of it, not because of it. If good professional talent on the order of Captain O'Hay, or a real musician, is not available, or if interesting side trips cannot be arranged, why not cut out the side show plans altogether? The traditional cold banquet chicken is hard enough to enjoy without having to be bored for two hours after it's finished.

EDITORIAL MENTION

Regular and thorough inspection of an elevator or feed house at closing time is a cold job these months, but a duty that is worth every shiver it costs.

Both Winnipeg and Regina are planning grain expositions, but only the latter Canadian city has got down to talking dates, naming 1932 as her pick of the years.

Winter wheat acreage in Washington is about 10 per cent less than last season, but that's not the worst of it. The condition is now 70 per cent of normal, compared to 95 per cent a year ago.

The same near zero weather that keeps a farmer from driving in to trade at the local elevator keeps him within range of his telephone. Cold weather may be capitalized by making feed sales by 'phone.

About 11,000,000,000 bushels of grain, more than enough to fill 6,000,000 freight cars, has been received in the Chicago market during the last 44 years. The Canadian wheat pool has no monopoly on big figures.

Illinois is one of the states which has taken vengeance on Winter wheat. Memory of last season's heavy losses, rather than the shortage of good seed probably is responsible for the 730,000-acre reduction in the area now planted to that crop.

Nebraska's crops are worth about $330,000,000 at current prices, and with the estimates on corn and wheat advancing, plus new high records for barley, beans and three seed crops, grain dealers in the Cornhusker State should not complain.

On top of the pool's cut in the initial wheat payment, Canadian farmers this month have had to take on the chin a 17,000,000-bushel reduction in the wheat estimate for the three western provinces. The total indication now is 540,730,800 bushels.

A grain map, showing by zones, the Canadian areas best fitted to grow certain kinds of cereals, now is in the making. Such a graphic picture of what crops farmers should grow probably will do more good than many tons of Government bulletins.

The most nearly universal elevator fire hazard is the old-style bearing. Why it should be longer tolerated with anti-friction bearings now available for all elevator applications, is a mystery—unless one is a chronic pessimist on the subject of human nature.

No one will deny that certain large scale grain operators, before whom the average grain trader was accustomed, frequently, to make mental salaam, have been conspicuous by their haughty absence from grain exchanges in the last 12 months. Total sales, however, for future delivery on all contract markets have increased since their departure. This should signify to the Grain Futures Administration that the grain futures contract is not a plaything for the heavy speculator but an essential marketing tool of the rank and file.

A Senate vote on the Caraway Bill to restrict short selling of grain and cotton futures is expected around the middle of this month. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry headed by Senator McNary, of course, has reported favorably on this measure, but the only reason it has escaped the committee room unaltered is that its defeat is certain on the first ballot.

CROSS-SECTION NOTES ON THIS ISSUE

Just a few hefty stone throws from the Michigan side of the St. Clair River rises the Sarnia elevator, described on the first page by a writer who x-rays its construction features.

Hoover's Secretary of Agriculture may be an Illinois grain expert and seed dealer. Know him? Look in the *Field Seed* news department.

Short headed articles in the *Hay-Straw-Feed* section, as well as those in the *Field Seed* department are compact packages of information worth regular attention.

Laundering wheat for a $20,000 annual gross profit: The details are washed, dried, and hung on the lines of Page 412.

Mayor of the Kansas town in which his elevator is located: Whether you're Irish or not read about Dan Sullivan's business: "The Odyssey of the Ulysses Elevator." (Page 411.)

Part of Oregon's grain trade equipment is described nearby the Ulysses story.

Terminal Markets where the fate of grain hangs daily in the weighmaster's balance, are constant sources of major news. In the *News Letters* and the *Terminal Markets* departments you have the most comprehensive monthly survey available.

Riverside storage: Heavy-draft ships which can hold a trainload of grain sidle up to the elevator described on Page 413. And it's all in the day's work.

A chronology of the past year's events of interest to grain men (Page 433) is worth reading—and keeping for reference.

Without the suggestion of any futures-trading administration official, a maximum limit of 25,000 bales has been fixed by the New York Cotton Exchange as the interest which any individual, or firm, may have in futures contracts for delivery in any one month. However, the ruling applies to new contracts only.

A new program of research and educational work in connection with the spread of the European corn borer will be undertaken by the Federal Government with co-operation from seven states, as a result of a meeting, held this month in Washington, D. C. Six bureaus of the Department of Agriculture will help fry the fat which the 1929 borer appropriation represents. Even Secretary Jardine's Bureau of Public Roads will commit "definite research" on the subject. We would like a photograph of a public roads payroller engrossed in grain research.

The Illinois Central Railroad recently made an offer along its line in Iowa to buy an unlimited amount of corn in the husk. The corn is desired by dairymen in the South, who are showing a new enthusiasm for its feed value. Corn often is without honor in its own county.

Next to the highest corn volume Iowa ever produced now is credited to 1928, and even at the bushel price of 66 cents, the Hawkeye corn value mounts to $314,168,000. Barley stole some of King Corn's thunder, though. Production of that grain last year was 90 per cent greater than in 1927.

Thomas Campbell, if Mr. Hoover instead of politics has his way about it, may be our next Secretary of Agriculture. Russia and Hoover both seek him because he is a *production* specialist, and production, not marketing is the farm relief key. Mr. Campbell is a North Dakotan, though his 95,000 acre farm is in Montana.

An elevator owner returned one of our equipment data blanks last week with a quite complete list of his machinery written opposite our guide lines headed "conveyors," "power equipment," "feed grinders," etc. Under the head of "fire protection," though, he wrote "Fire Insurance." We hope he was kidding us, rather than himself.

Twenty degrees below the Fahrenheit zero is a temperature which is experienced in grain belt elevators only once in a fairly big while. Yet three and a half pounds of calcium chloride to a gallon of water will produce a mixture which remains liquid even at that temperature. Don't let your water barrels become ice boxes if you're interested in fire protection.

Nine months ago the United States Senate, by resolution, did its share in authorizing the President to pay $1,000,000 in back claims to grain dealers for insurance and interest on World War wheat. The House of Representatives though, cannot make up its mind. The lower house, it seems, can think only in big terms. It passes a California dam bill involving $165,000,000 with fine flourish, but gags on a $1,000,000 bill already nine years overdue.

The London Midland & Scottish Railway has constructed a new type of bulk grain car, which is considered quite an improvement over the old kind of rail "vans." It is of metal and has sliding doors across the top for the reception of grain. The old cars were open and had only tarpaulin protection. The capacity of the new type unit is only 20 tons, which will seem small to many American grain shippers who often think the yardmaster is imposing on them if they get too many empties with only 80-ton stencils.

GEORGE B. WOOD
Buffalo

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

H. A. RUMSEY
Chicago

A PROGRESSIVE

By JOHN D. MULLALLY

John Handly Caldwell, the newly elected president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for the year 1929 was born on a farm in Clay County, Mo. At the age of three years his family removed to Tennessee and seven years later moved to Texas, where his father died three years afterwards. His mother, with the help of the children, managed a 128-acre farm until it was paid for. He then moved to Excelsior Springs, Mo., and attented a private school there, the Haine's Academy, living with his uncle in Excelsior Springs.

His first position was with the Kansas City Seed

JOHN HANDLY CALDWELL

& Grain Company at Kansas City and after five years he was selected as manager of the seed firm, holding that position for 11 years. While living in Kansas City he was married to Sarah Inez Kinley. In 1918 he resigned his positon at Kansas City to accept a position as grain buyer for the Ralston Purina Company in St. Louis, Mo. His duties consisted of buying grain of all kinds used by the Ralston Purina Company in the manufacturing of human and animal food also the purchasing of all needed supplies for the various mills. During January, 1928, he was elected as vice-president of the Ralston Purina Company and also elected first vice-president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. He is a director of the United States Feed Distributors Association, chairman of the Feed Arbitration Committee of the National Grain Dealers Association, secretary and treasurer of the Checkerboard Elevator Company, a subsidiary of the Ralston Purina Company.

Mr. Caldwell is very popular among the members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and is noted for his modesty and democracy also for his fairness in trading, but by no means is he considered easy to trade with, but is considered a square honest shooter. His judgment is sound and his opinions are sought for by the best informed in the grain trade. His aim inculcated in him in childhood by his mother was to look higher up and this has been personified in his continued advancement.

Mr. Caldwell is 50 years old, has two children, a boy and a girl. His son, John H., Jr., is attending Cornell University. Mr. Caldwell is a member of the Union Avenue Christian Church, of which he is a deacon and chairman of the Fellowship Division. Mr. Caldwell is not only prominent in church and business but is also much interested in civic matters. His hobby is hunting and aviation. The St. Louis Merchants Exchange is to be congratulated on its selection of Mr. Caldwell for president for the ensuing year. His versatile qualities are to be much commended and a successful year for the Merchants Exchange is assured.

The Ralston Purina Company, of which he is a vice-president, is the largest manufacturer of feed and foodstuffs in the United States. Its headquarters are in St. Louis where it has two large plants, as well as manufacturing plants at Kansas City, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas. Nashville, Tenn., Minneapolis, Minn., Buffalo, N. Y., Davenport, Iowa, Battle Creek, Mich., and one in Canada. The Ralston Purina Company is the largest individual buyer of corn and oats of this terminal.

SACKED GRAIN CONTRACT BASIS

The Merchants Exchange of Portland, Ore., put into effect last month a new basis for discounts on oats and barley as follows:

Oats, White and Gray. Basis of trading shall be on No. 2-38-pound sacked. Discounts for test weight:

37 lb.	$ .25 per ton
36 lb.	$ .50 per ton
35 lb.	$ .75 per ton
34 lb.	$1.00 per ton
33 lb.	$1.50 per ton
32 lb.	$2.00 per ton

Testing below 32 pounds, not applicable on contract.

Oats grading No. 3 because of other factors than test weight, discount 50 cents per ton.

Grading below No. 3, not aplicable on contract.

Treated oats not applicable on contract.

Barley. Basis of trading shall be on No. 2-46-pound sacked. Discounts for test weight:

45 lb.	$ .25 per ton
44 lb.	$ .50 per ton
43 lb.	$1.00 per ton
42 lb.	$1.50 per ton

Testing below 42 lb. not applicable on contract.

Barley grading No. 3 because of other factors than test weight, discount $1 per ton.

Barley grading below No. 3 not applicable on contract.

Barley grading slightly smutty, discount $1.50 per ton.

Treated barley not applicable on contract.

All corn, oats and barley purchased at eastern points must have milling in transit and diversion privileges to all North Pacific Coast common rate points.

CORN MOVING SLOWLY

The thermometer here hovering around zero and one below for a morning or two this week, reminds us that the winter is not over.

Our wheat was protected with a light covering of snow, but we are having a very heavy rain today, therefore it will not last long. So far we hear few complaints of damage done by freezing, although something may show up later in the season. Our wheat has a good start, therefore can stand moderate rough weather.

Corn holders in the country apparently have taken on a waiting attitude. Offerings are the lightest on the crop. Some think they might sell part of their holdings at 75 cents, while others are just waiting for higher prices.

Statistics show that receipts at the primary markets for the first two months of the corn year were about 13,000,000 more than last year and this is considerably above normal. This volume, however, has been readily absorbed by domestic and export demand. All bins were well cleaned out, as shown by the carry-over, which was the smallest in many years. Feeding of the new crop also started six weeks earlier than usual.

Western Europe has a serious crop loss, which is very apparent by the unusual European demand. Our friends in export circles tell us they expect this demand to hold up well through March.

Our receipts of corn still show mostly four grades, with few fives and an occasional six, account moisture. It now looks as though it would be several weeks yet before we can hope to get much No. 3 corn.

Oats very inactive. Much dissatisfaction on the grading of the few shipped to market, as a large percentage are being off graded on account of musty odor and heat damage. It was the general opinion we had harvested a crop of good quality oats, but the inspectors don't seem to think so.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., letter of January 5.*

PEORIA DEALER HONORED

Philo B. Miles had a birthday last month, and the event was made the occasion for quite a celebration on the Peoria Board of Trade, business being suspended during the ceremonies.

Mr. Miles is the senior member of the old and

PHILO B. MILES

respected company of P. B. & C. C. Miles, and it is doubtful if any grain firm in the Middle West is better known. The second generation of Miles are now active although both the founders are still on the job directing the activities of the company.

P. B. Miles is a former president of the Peoria Board and the regard in which he is held was expressed in the large bunch of flowers with which he was presented and the addreses which were made by President Louis L. Gruss, H. H. Dewey, Joseph Sheridan and others. We add our congratulations to Mr. Miles.

CHICAGO BOARD ELECTION

Samuel P. Arnot was re-elected president, John C. Wood became first vice-president and Charles V. Essroger of the First National Bank was elected second vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade at the annual election on January 7.

Alfred W. Mansfield, Fred Uhlmann, Frank E. Alstrin, Philip R. O'Brien, Walter G. Moorhead and Edwin T. Maynard were elected directors of the

exchange. Mr. Maynard will fill the two-year unexpired term of the late John H. Jones, while the others will serve three years.

Other elections were: Nominating Committee—L. N. Perrin, W. E. Hudson, C. H. Roqua, T. E. Cunningham, E. H. Bagley.

Committee of Appeals—A. B. Lord, K. V. R. Nicol, A. A. Meyer, F. J. Bittel, B. B. Denniston.

Committee of Arbitration—H. W. Batterman, Frank Haines, P. A. Copenhaver, H. A. Klein, W. C. Bliss and Edwin J. Kuh, who will fill a one year vacancy.

There was no contest for the principal officers, as the Board members were more than satisfied with the remarkable progress made during Mr. Arnot's incumbency of the office of president.

SMITH BROS. COUGH DISMISSED

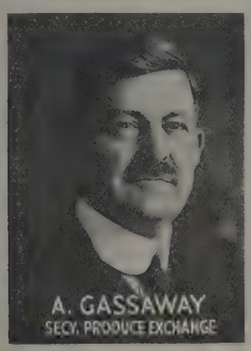
The grain trade's supreme court, the Arbitration Appeals Committee of the Grain Dealers National Association, has dismissed the complaint of the Smith Bros. Grain Company, of Fort Worth, Texas, against the General Commission Company, of Kansas City. This action upholds the verdict returned by the Arbitration Committee to which the case was first referred.

This inter-terminal, interstate trade controversy began two years ago this month, and involved bookings of milo maize and kaffir corn. "When a trade involves a through or transit rate lower than the locals," the appeal committee stated in disposing of the case, "it is incumbent on the shipper to protect the low rate with proper billing."

ARCHIBALD GASSAWAY RETIRES

After a service of 50 years as assistant secretary and secretary of the Toledo Produce Exchange, Archibald Gassaway retired on January 1, to enjoy a well earned leisure.

During that period of 50 years there have been enormous changes in the grain trade and in the



Toledo firms connected with it. There are few indeed now members of the Exchange who held a seat when Mr. Gassaway joined its force. But during the whole period Mr. Gassaway has made and held valued friendships, and his place in the high regard of his associates will be very hard to fill.

VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURES TRADING IN DECEMBER

Futures trading in December on the Chicago Board of Trade was the smallest in volume recorded in some time. The total for all grains was 860,524,000 bushels, compared with 1,025,792,000 in November and 1,224,282,000 in December of last year. The December, 1929, total was divided among the various grains as follows, for the purpose of comparison the November figures being given in parenthesis: Wheat, 417,146,000 bushels (542,953,000); corn, 384,587,000 bushels (418,806,000); oats, 37,592,000 bushels (40,662,000); rye, 21,199,000 bushels (23,371,000).

The average open contracts in futures at Chicago in December, "short" side of contract only, there being an equal volume of the "long" side, were: Wheat, 128,515,000 bushels, compared with 129,718,000 in November and 75,934,000 in December of last year; corn, 78,736,000 bushels, as against 90,553,000 in November and 75,150,000 in December a year ago; oats, 25,348,000 bushels, compared with 92,997,000 in November and 34,430,000 a year ago; rye, 10,366,000 bushels, as against 12,222,000 in November and 9,746,000 in December of last year. The average total for all grains in December was 248,165,000 bushels.

WEIGHING CHARGES ELIMINATED AT PUBLIC GRAIN ELEVATOR

Effective January 1, 1929, all weighing of grain passing through the New Orleans Public Grain Elevator, heretofore performed by employes of the Board of Trade Grain Department, will be performed directly by the operating force of the elevator, and charges heretofore assessed for those services will be eliminated, according to announcement of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans. This change is expected to attract a considerable additional movement of grain to the port, as the charges to be eliminated amount to from $1.10 to $1.50 a car. The action is similar to that taken by the Board earlier in the year at the Public Cotton Warehouse where tariff reductions were made by assuming the performance of services which had been performed by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The following statement, under date of December 28, was issued by Col. Marcel Garsaud, general manager of the dock board:

In the early part of the present year, the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans took up for consideration the question of reduction of charges both at the Cotton Warehouse and at the Public Grain Elevators.

On September 1, the Board was enabled to effect a reduction of approximately 20 cents a bale at the Cotton Warehouse, largely due to the taking over from the Cotton Exchange of the weighing of cotton, and of performing the weighing by its own forces.

Consistent with this policy, the Board now finds that it can likewise reduce the Port charges on grain by elimination of the charges now being made for the weighing of grain, provided it takes over the Board of Trade, and performs with its own forces, all the weighing of grain at the Public Elevators.

As the present arrangement expires on December 31, it has been decided by the Board that, beginning January 1, 1929, the weighing of grain at the Public Elevators will be performed by its own forces, and the weighing charges specified in the tariff will be eliminated.

It is believed that this will attract through this Port a large volume of grain that is now diverted through other Gulf ports.

STRONG CORN MARKET IN PEORIA

There is at present no wheat of consequence moving this way and we have nothing special to say in regard to the wheat situation excepting that we believe prices are much too low, notwithstanding the large crops everywhere, the heavy visible and probable good stocks in the hands of farmers.

In corn, the conditions in Peoria have not been unusual. The local industries are using 80,000 to 85,000 bushels daily and there has been quite a good demand for selected samples carrying favorable rates of freight both for domestic and export uses. The arrivals have been rather satisfactory—most of the time have been ample to satisfy the demand. There have been some light days on account of weather conditions. It appears to us right now as if there would be a good movement of corn in January—providing of course weather is suitable for farmers to make deliveries.

Values in Peoria have been in good line with other markets and we see no reason why we will not have a good volume coming this day during the month, for all of which we expect a good demand. The corn situation, generally speaking, seems to be quite a strong one. Most everyone seems to be in a bullish mood and it may be that values will enhance considerably before summer.

Oats arrivals have been fairly good with rather an indifferent demand. The situation at the moment seems to be stronger and values higher. We still believe that the stock of oats in farmers' hands is a light one and with good values for corn we are not looking for much of a decline in oats on this crop.—*P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill., market letter of January 9.*

LOOKS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The holiday dullness seemed to have been accentuated this season and we are just getting out of the period of inactivity which has apparently been general in the grain trade throughout the country. In spite of the dullness, prices have held very steady throughout the holiday season and now that colder weather is stimulating feeding it looks like the market was getting out of its rut.

Stocks of corn and oats in this market are lighter than normal and for this reason, a good run of grain from the country or Western markets will be necessary all winter to keep industries and Eastern consumers supplied.

Spot premiums have been obtainable during the greater part of the time since the movement of crop started and we expect to see this condition prevail during the balance of the winter.—*J. G. McKillen, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., letter of January 9.*

CINCINNATI ELECTS OFFICERS

For the fourth time the Cincinnati Board of Trade has elected A. M. Braun to serve as its president. Other officers named at the recent election

A. M. BRAUN

were: Robert L. Early, first vice-president; Elmer H. Heile, second vice-president; Frank J. Currus, secretary; F. B. Edmands, treasurer; and D. J. Schub, executive secretary and manager.

CHANGES IN RULE AT CHICAGO

On December 14 the Chicago Board of Trade amended Rule 572 to read as follows:

572. Freight Bills.—With all deliveries of cotton, the seller must deliver with the invoice railroad freight bills showing the payment of inbound freight on an equivalent amount of cotton. Such freight bills must not be endorsed limiting concentration, and must have at least 30 days to run prior to their expiration, provided that when cotton is received in Houston or Galveston by other transportation agencies than railroads which allowe concentration, due proof of which shall be furnished by the seller with the invoice, the deliverer of such cotton shall be exempt from furnishing freight bills therefor, but in lieu thereof shall allow the buyer 15 cents for each bale of such cotton delivered.

A proposed amendment prohibiting transactions in current month futures in grain after the twentieth of the month, except for settlement, was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

K. C. EXCHANGE HOLDS ELECTION

J. J. Kraettli, general manager of the J. E. Rahm Grain Company, was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade on January 8, to succeed himself. Mr. Kraettli became president of the Exchange last year on the death of J. A. Theis. He was elected without opposition, as the other candidate, N. E. Carpenter, withdrew from the candidacy several days previous to the election. R. A. Jeanneret, of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company, automatically succeeded from the second vice-presidency to the office of first vice-president. F. A. Theis, of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company, was elected second vice-president without opposition, following the withdrawal of C. E. Wat-

kins, president of the C. E. Watkins Grain Company. Mr. Theis is the son of J. A. Theis, the 1928 president of the exchange who died during his term of office. He is the second youngest man to be elected an officer of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The following directors were elected: O. T. Cook, K. G. Irons, J. H. Wooldridge, H. A. Merrill, E. C. Meservey, Jr., and H. J. Smith. Members of the Arbitration Committee elected are: W. B. Young, H. G. Stevenson, F. H. Udell, R. A. Kelly, and John Stark. The following directors remain in office from last year: F. B. Clay, W. B. Lincoln, W. J. Mensendieck, P. A. Murphy, N. S. Shannon, and Paul Uhlmann.

C. W. Lonsdale, E. O. Bragg, and J. J. Wolcott were re-elected directors of the Kansas City Grain Clearing Company.

SPLENDID CORN MARKET

It has been some time since we have had as good and as steady demand for corn as we have had during practically all of this season's run of new corn. Only in one or two instances has our market verged on being draggy. Even mixed corn has been selling well due to the export demand. Our receipts of corn have been all that could be expected and we are inclined to look for a good run of corn during the rest of this month of January, particularly so with the sharp advance that we have had which will enable the elevators to pay the farmer an acceptable price for their corn.

Not much doing in wheat. Receipts are light and the demand is not urgent by any means.

Oats receipts are not heavy but plenty of oats arriving to supply the demand which is very fair. Cash oats had a little set back in relation to the option.—*The Cleveland Grain Company, by Ed. K. Sheppard, Indianapolis, Ind., letter of January 9.*

ST. LOUIS ELECTION

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange held its election on January 9 and the following officers were selected, for the most part without opposition, to serve during the ensuing year: President, John H. Caldwell; first vice-president, H. F. Beckmann; second vice-president, H. H. Langenberg. Directors: H. L. Boudreau, W. C. Engel, Ludwig Hesse, E. F. Mangelsdorf, P. M. Marshall. Director to fill the unexpired term of H. F. Beckmann, L. F. Schultz.

Committee of Appeals: H. A. Adam, J. J. Albrecht, Elsor Heator, W. E. Hotchkiss, P. C. Knowlton, O. H. Schwarz, E. W. Seele, M. E. Toberman, C. H. Williamson.

Committee of Arbitration: C. B. Dreyer, F. H. Barkley, J. G. Matthews, T. B. Morton, T. M. Scott.

COTTON RULES AT MEMPHIS

The Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association has published the rules under which cottonseed and cottonseed meal will be traded on the futures market. The following general rules will govern all transactions:

HOURS FOR TRADING, Central Standard Time: 10:00 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturdays; 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. on Saturdays.

UNIT OF TRADING in Cottonseed and/or Cottonseed Meal: A Contract is 100 (one hundred) tons. A Job is 25 (twenty-five) tons. Contracts cannot be divided into jobs; jobs cannot be combined into contracts.

FLUCTUATIONS shall be in multiples of five cents per ton, equivalent to $5 per contract.

MAXIMUM DAILY FLUCTUATION shall be not more than 40 points or $2 per ton from the previous day's closing price.

COMMISSIONS: $15 per contract for the purchase or for the sale of one contract. ($30 purchase and sale.) $5 per "job" for the purchase or for the sale of one job. ($10 purchase and sale.)

CURRENT MONTH TRADING ceases on the twenty-fifth day of the current month.

CONTRACT GRADES. Prime Cottonseed and Prime 41 per cent Protein Cottonseed Meal.

DELIVERIES of Cottonseed or Cottonseed Meal shall be made in Memphis, subject to rules fair to both buyer and seller.

For a number of years it has been manifest that a well organized central market for cottonseed and cottonseed products future contracts was highly desirable, for the increasing uses of cottonseed and its products has made their values more susceptible to price fluctuations—hence the necessity for an exchange to record the constantly changing prices.

Memphis is the largest and most active cottonseed and cottonseed meal market in the world.

The Memphis Merchants Exchange, organized and operating since 1882, has placed in practical operation "THE MEMPHIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE CLEARING ASSOCIATION" to deal in cottonseed and cottonseed products futures.

This market should prove of inestimable value to planters, merchants, ginners, oil mills, and banks throughout the cotton producing territory, and to feed mills everywhere.

Your buying and selling orders may be placed through your present broker connections.

KEILHOLTZ ELECTED AT TOLEDO

"Kent" Keilholtz is the new president of the Toledo Produce Exchange, this being the second time he has been named head of this Ohio organization. He succeeds Fred Mayer, who was president last year. Other officers are Harold Anderson, first vice-president; C. E. Patterson, second vice-president; W. A. Boardman, secretary; L. J. Schuster, treasurer.

PRESIDENT KEILHOLTZ

CLEARING HOUSE REPORTS

The annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corporation was held on January 9, and A. W. Mansfield and Joseph Simons were re-elected governors. John E. Brennan, Edward L. Glaser and Simon Mayer were made members of the Board of Directors. The officers were all re-elected.

Profit of the Clearing Corporation during 1928 was lower than in 1927, according to the statement submitted at the annual meeting. Profits for 1928 were $92,738 as compared with $100,139 in 1927. This compares favorably with 1926, however, when profits were $58,157.

The report gives the book value of the stock as $2,894, against $2,500, the original subscription price. The enhancement is credited to earnings and conservation through the medium of the sinking fund over a period of three years. The reserve fund has been increased by $100,000 to $250,000.

Volume of clearings for the last two years was lower in grains, cotton and indemnities. Detailed figures were given as follows:

	1928	1927
Grain, bushels	32,813,188,000	33,895,614,000
Provisions, lots	66,600	55,562
Cotton, bales	11,728,200	12,186,000
Indemnities, st.	321,192	356,838

CORN DEMAND FAIR IN PITTSBURGH

Corn has been in fair demand the past week with a decided increase of buyers' interest the past few days on account of the advancing market. Country offerings have been very much on the increase on this advance, while domestic buyers are inclined to be conservative. The stocks of corn are not heavy here, and arrivals are well cleaned up each day. Some natural corn country shipments grading No. 3, most of them No. 4 on account of the moisture test.

The values here are in line with other terminal markets.

The oats demand has been rather indifferent, and requires only a small amount of this commodity to take care of buyer's requirements.

Country elevators are inclined to hold oats above the market, while terminal elevators are inclined to market oats and barley to make room for corn, and the result has been that terminal markets are underselling country points on oats in most cases.

Ear corn arrivals have been extremely light and buyers are not encouraging shipments of this commodity. The outlet is very limited on account of the quarantine and also on account of the fact that part of Pennsylvania and Maryland have a very fine quality ear corn, considerable of which is shipped into western Pennsylvania. We cannot recommend consignments of ear corn on account of this condition.—*Harper Grain Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., Market Letter of January 11.*

PEORIA CORN MARKET ADVANCING

Receipts of wheat in this territory have been practically nothing. There seems to be no great disposition to get rid of what little wheat they have left. The growing crop of wheat up until a short while ago was coming along very fine. Since that time we have had rains and freezes and it will be hard to tell for some time to come whether there was any damage done or not.

Corn has been moving along right orderly with an advancing market. There seems to be no particular hurry on the part of the producer in getting rid of his corn. Lately the roads have been very icy, and it has been hard to haul anything, although the last few days there has been some increase in farm movement. Prices in this market have held well in line with all other markets There has been a good demand right along both for industries and storage purposes, and we look for this demand to continue.

Movement of oats has been light, although in the past few days with an advancing market, there are a few more oats being loaded, although there seems to be no anxiety to move them very fast. There is no doubt that there has been enormous feeding of oats, and that will undoubtedly tell before we get another crop. Prices here have held well, and we believe the demand is going to continue.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill., Market Letter of January 11.*

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Chicago.—The following memberships on the Board of Trade have been transferred: Jeremiah Harrison, Thomas Barrett, Jr., Robert A. Lees, Estate of J. Ogden Armour, John W. Jay, Frederick C. Hoose, Albert L. Hudson, Roscoe D. Carter, William F. Sieben, Ernest W. Badenoch, John T. O'Malley, Edward F. Chapin, Harry J. Smith, Walter A. Morse, John Tredwell, George W. Staats, Eben Matthews, Frederick L. Hannah, Harry F. Shepherdson, Charles E. Huntting, George F. Moxley, John H. Lloyd, Joseph P. Dunlop, William M. Schwartz, Jean H. Kempner, Benjamin C. Moore, Bowne S. Koehler, Edward P. Bultmann, Otto Keusch, Harold C. Gifford, C. Walton Andrus, Harry B. Field, Fred H. Babcock, Frank F. Cornelius, Ludwig D. Schreiber, Paul W. Dehner, Willis F. George, Philip S. Arthur. The following have been admitted to membership: Chester D. Tripp, James Wilborn, Jr., Earl J. Baldwin, Carl H. Narr, Paul M. Becker, James D. Norris, Francis P. O'Hearn, Daniel C. Hirsch, Leo Spitz, Walter R. Brookins, Lestre R. Moss, Frank W. Losee, Harry Sincere, Russell J. Herrgott, Alvin Anderson, Isaac W. C. Solloway, Mathew R. Becker, Howard Froelick, Rowland Stebbins, Ernest W. Flender, Roscoe Rockwood, Edward A. Green, Joseph H. Holmes, Hugo Bachenheimer, Donald M. Woodruff, Laurence K. Callahan, James J. Forstall, Everett W. Lothrop, Edgar G. Ball, John H. Mooney, Carl F. Andrus, Louis Lobar, Walther Buchen, Jerome B. Rockhill, Charles B. Crofton, Raymond J. Friss, William J. Walsh, Earl M. Kessler. The following changes are

recorded: Fleming & Marvin changed to Fleming & Marvin, Ltd.; The Cleveland Grain & Milling Company changed to The Cleveland Grain Company; Harry B. Godfrey was registered as Secretary of Rumsey & Co., now member of Bartlett Frazier Company.

Milwaukee.—New merberships have been taken in the Chamber of Commerce, by the following: Harry F. Franke of the Franke Grain Company, E. J. DeBuhr of the La Budde Feed & Grain Company, J. Victor Loewi, Carl Mechel of the Radium Products Company, Richard H. Teweles of the L. Teweles Seed Company.

New York.—New members admitted to the New York Produce Exchange are: Raymond L. Valentine, Harry F. Frankel, Arthur H. Spiro, F. F. Steinhardt, M. J. Meehan, F. P. O'Hara, J. A. Workman, J. H. Hirshorn, D. M. Cytryn, A. V. Nims, Arthur Besse, R. A. Gallagher, Albert Fried, Arthur Newman, J. A. Anger, Jr., H. A. Rouse, J. Claude Dean, I. W. Perlman, M. E. Kleeman, L. F. Kaufman, G. A. King, M. F. Sachs, J. H. Engelhart, R. M. Rubenstein, Henry Steinman, Gilbert Elliott, Jr., E. I. Golding, A. Bayer, C. Hovey, E. J. Schwabach, Mack Gordon, A. A. Hall, G. K. O'Hara, A. W. Herman, E. V. Bereslavsky. New associate member is J. W. Danforth. Changes in member firms: Montgomery, Straub & Co., was dissolved. New firm, Straub & Barry was formed consisting of R. F. Straub, R. P. Barry, W. G. Straub, H. J. Henderson. Firm of Howser & Co. dissolved on death of Mr. Howser. Leonard C. Isbister and E. P. Schied, partners of Mr. Howser, will form new firm of Isbister & Schied.

St. Louis.—The following transfers in membership on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange are recorded: E. R. Bruce from M. E. Greenleaf, Jacksonville, Ill.; Arthur B. Clark from S. E. Papendick; Clyde E. Williams from B. H. Essmueller; Oscar L. Malo from Fred Schlafly; Homer B. Price from H. K. Dean; H. A. Statler, from F. J. Oechsner; L. G. McMillen from J. C. Sackman.

OWNERSHIP OF NEW YORK EXCHANGE SEAT SETTLED

Last month a jury brought in a directed verdict in Troy, N. Y., finding for the plaintiff in the case of the Upper Hudson Rye Flour Mills, Inc., versus the Boutwell Milling & Grain Company, Hugh Galbraith and the New York Produce Exchange. The action was to gain possession of a seat on the Exchange, held by the Boutwell company in the name of Mr. Galbraith, its president, and which the plaintiff claimed was purchased with the business of the Boutwell concern. The defense was that the seat belonged to Mr. Galbraith personally and was not affected by the sale of the company to Upper Hudson Rye Flour Mills, Inc.

It will be recalled that last May Henry C. Schwall, of New York City, sued the Boutwell Milling & Grain Company for the recovery of commission for services alleged to have been earned in connection with the sale of the mill and assets of the corporation, to Joseph Moskowitz, of New York. Mr. Schwall entered the flour business in his home town, Troy, N. Y., in 1884, with Saxton & Thompson, who then owned a flour mill at Lockport. The deal for the sale of the mill (which Mr. Moskowitz is operating as the Upper Hudson Rye Flour Mills, Inc.) was arranged through the instrumentality of Mr. Schwall, who alleges that his fee was not paid. He is suing for $3,000.

TERMINAL NOTES

Uhlman Grain Company, Chicago, Ill., has increased capital from $600,000 to $1,500,000.

Trading in cottonseed meal features was expected to start on the Memphis Merchants Exchange about January 15.

The Hugh Harris Company, flour, feed and grain brokers, have moved to 309 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The officers who will serve the St. Louis Grain Club in 1929 include: J. M. Chilton, president; O. H. Schwartz, vice-president; and W. B. Christian, secretary-treasurer; directors—R. H. Baumgartner, George Kelly, Morris A. Wilkins, N. P. Nelson and Murray Tanner.

Joseph C. Landes, grain and feed dealer, Collegeville, Pa., has applied for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

During the first week of January E. D. Bliss, one of the oldest traders on the Chicago Board of Trade, sold his membership for $35,000.

Joseph W. Badenoch has been elected chairman of the Business Conduct Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, succeeding L. L. Winters.

Grain exports from Vancouver, up to December 27, totaled 35,637,112 bushels, or 16,000,000 bushels more than during the same period last year.

A. D. Richter, formerly of Robinson-Wyatt Grain Company, Salina, Kan., is now with Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Company, in charge of their country elevators.

H. G. Atwood, president of the American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill., feed manufacturers, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

H. A. Fowler, formerly of the Fowler Commission Company, has established an option brokerage business, with offices at 1407 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The committee which is formulating a set of rules for the proposed securities exchange in Kansas City is headed by James N. Russell, president of the Russell Grain Company.

Among the applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange are Clyde E. Williams and Oscar L. Malo, of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Company, Denver, Colo.

Andrew J. Keller, formerly of Benham & Co., Inc., flour, grain and feed, has been made assistant manager of the hay, grain and feed department of J. S. Waterman & Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.

On January 1 occurred the resignation from the St. Louis Merchants Exchange of W. J. Krings, who had been connected with that body for a number of years, four years as assistant secretary.

The directors of the exchange for 1929, are: C. S. Burge, H. W. Applegate, J. D. Hurlburt, H. R. De Vare, E. A. Nettleton, G. D. Woodman, P. C. Sayles, J. A. Streicher, Harry Hirsch, and F C. Bowes.

Among those who have applied for membership in the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange are J. Robert Eddington, grain shipper, Fredericksburg, Md., and Dudley George Roe, Jr., grain shipper, Sudlersville, Md.

F. J. Otterbein, formerly trading on the Baltimore exchange as F. J. Otterbein & Co., grain receivers and shippers, is now associated with the grain firm of Robinson & Jackson, 121 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

The Board of Directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce have approved the necessary revision of rules to permit trading in stocks and bonds, and will submit the question to the members for a referendum vote.

E. H. Sullivan Grain Company is the name of a new firm established by E. H. Sullivan, of the Hodgson-Cauthorn Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo., from which organization he has resigned in order to form the new concern.

Joseph Leipman, who has been connected with the Dreyer Commission Company, St. Louis, Mo., for the past 12 years, has retired from that company and has entered the flour, feed and cereal brokerage business under his own name.

The annual election of the San Francisco Grain Trade Association will occur January 15, and the Committee on Grain will be selected from among the following: G. P. McNear, Juda Newman, R. Volmer, Otto Kettenbach and David L. McDaniel as candidates.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has installed laboratory equipment to test wheat and flour in Room 506 of its building. The laboratory commenced operation a month ago, under the direction of J. M. Lugenbeel. The committee in charge includes A. V. Imbs, Paul C. Knowlton and Louis F. Schultz, chairman.

Eliott P. White, formerly with Wood, Stubbs & Co., has formed the Farmers Seed Association, Inc., to deal in retail vegetable and field seeds. The store is located at 256 East Liberty Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Nominating Committee of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce posted the following ticket of five directors to serve the next three years: Ferdinand A. Meyer, William T. Shackelford, Edward Netre, Frank S. Dudley and John Merryman.

Last month at the Raould Amundsen Memorial meeting in Orchestra Hall, Chicago, under the auspices of the Geographic Society, the drum and bugle corps of the Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304 of the American Legion took a leading part.

H. J. Baranson & Co., brokers, have opened an office in Portland, Ore., at the corner of Sixth and Stark Streets. C. R. Stevens, a partner of the firm, arrived in Portland in December to prepare for the opening on January 2. E. H. Miller is the local manager.

The brochure issued by the Chicago Board of Trade upon leaving the old building, now almost demolished, entitled "In the Meantime," is a brief history of the board, illustrated by several photographs and etchings. A neat and interesting souvenir of an historic occasion.

The annual election of officers of the Memphis Merchants Exchange was set for January 12, with Thomas R. Jones, the previous vice-president, as candidate for president with no opposition, and C. P. Reid of the Marianna Sales Company, cottonseed products, unopposed for vice-president of the exchange in 1929.

For some time the Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., Merchant Exchanges have been trying to agree on brokerage and commissions, general trade ethics, etc. A set of regulations were recently offered by a Seattle committee, but they were not acceptable in Portland and the two exchanges are as far apart as ever.

Two of the stained glass windows of the old Chicago Board of Trade Building have been purchased by Arthur Cutten. The old bell, which has given the signal at opening and closing for 43 years has been stored in the temporary quarters and will be used for its proper purpose in the new building when that structure is occupied.

R. C. Pierce, manager of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, office of the Beach-Wickham Grain Company for the last year, has been promoted and goes to the Chicago office to take charge of all the firm's country offices. W. W. Hollister, who has been associated with Mr. Pierce in the Fort Dodge office, will succeed Mr. Pierce as manager of that branch office.

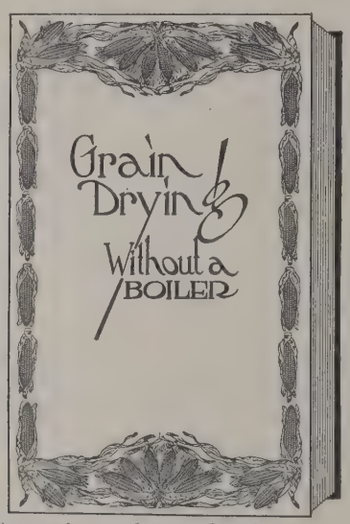
H. P. Chapman, vice-president of Chas. H. Lilly Company, Seattle, Wash., has resigned from the company after 25 years association. Mr. Chapman is a director and past president of the Seattle Merchant Exchange, a trustee of the Seattle Grain Exchange, and in 1926 was president of the North Pacific Millers Association. He has not announced his future plans.

Further changes of address of Chicago firms on account of the removal of the Board of Trade are noted as follows: Lowell Hoit & Co., 332 S. La Salle Street; Wm. C. Jacob & Co., 410 S. Clark Street; Rumsey & Co., 535 S. Clark Street; A. V. Booth & Co., 538 S. Clark Street; Norris Grain Company, 538 S. Clark Street; William P. Anderson, 327 S. LaSalle Street; Corn Products Refining Company, 538 S. Clark Street; Parker & Graff, 538 S. Clark Street; W. H. Merritt & Co. and Eugene L. Merritt, 327 S. LaSalle Street; George A. Hellman, Jr., 231 S. LaSalle Street, and the following at 538 S. Clark Street: William Nash, John J. Monahan, Samuel A. McClean, Robert McClean, Harry S. Carroll, Brook B. Ballard, George A. Wheeler, Jr.

TRADE NOTES

Acknowledging the cards and calendars which came to us to carry out the friendly spirit of the holiday season we wish to extend our thanks to R. H. Bacon of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago; Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company, Moline, Ill.; Bert A. Boyd Grain Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Canadian Co-Operative Wheat Producers Limited, W. A. MacLeod; S. T. Edwards & Co., Chicago, Ill; International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill.

The freest thing in the world is advice. People fight for the opportunity of giving it to you. Information on the other hand, if it be something really of value, is rarely obtained without cost of money, time or effort on the part of grain dealers. In its new catalog, "Grain Drying Without a Boiler," the O. W. Randolph Company of Toledo, Ohio, offers some new and valuable information on drying grain, for nothing more than a post card and the time it takes to write a request for the book. It is a book that deserves a place in the working library of every grain dealer, miller and



contractor engineer who ever has damp, tough grain to handle or to provide storage for in wet seasons. There is more to the problem of drying grain than the mere meeting of a grade, and the story in all its details is told interestingly in this new Randolph book.

Distributors of elevator and mill supplies will be interested in the announcement of the program of the Republic Rubber Company of Youngstown, Ohio, for 1929, makers of conveyer, elevator and power transmission belting, hose of all kinds and similar products. The program consists of page advertising in magazines covering 10 major industries, with a system of postcard follow-ups. In each of these advertisements the customer is invited to deal through the nearest distributor, and the post cards are sent out by and at the expense of the Republic company but in the name of each distributor to his own list of prospects. In all this publicity the distributor gets first consideration, and the greatest possible cooperation and help is given to the agencies handling Republic products. This policy is the result of a long and careful survey which has proved to the Republic Rubber Company the value of local or sectional contacts, the opportunities for immediate and personal service and the advantages of advisory help to customers which local agencies can furnish to so much better advantage than can a manufacturer.

SAVING TIME

Elevator operators have been scrutinizing operating costs so closely for the last few years that many of them have reached the point where they know to a fraction of a cent just what each operation costs. They know how much power anti-friction bearings save as compared with plain bearings: They know how much man power an electric car mover saves; they know what feed grinding costs, and the profit to be derived from it; and they know the relative economy of the best equipment, whether it be belting, power units, chain drives, grinders or elevator buckets. One thing escapes some dealers, however, and that is that time is worth money and that time saved is money saved.

In ordering new equipment or replacing old, it is worth while to remember that distribution points as set up by manufacturers and agencies are established simply for the convenience of customers and to enable them to save that costly commodity, time.

While there is considerable expense attached to the carrying of complete stocks in various parts of the country, that expense is borne by the manufacturer, for the prices at branch or agency depots is the same as at the production point.

In many cases of course this time element is of less importance, but there are occasions when speed is vital, and a wire, phone call or letter to the nearest agency may save hours or even days in delivery. The nearest agency of every commodity is the logical place for your inquiry or your order.

SENATE HEARS "IFS" ON CROP INSURANCE PROJECT

Federal insurance of the farmer against climatic hazards beyond his control would be consistent with sound Governmental and economic policy only "if a sound actuarial basis for such insurance be found, if private initiative should nevertheless fail to meet this need, and if there should be reasonable grounds for assuming that farmers would readily avail themselves of Federal crop insurance on a basis that would not unduly imperil the safety of public funds involved," the Secretary of Agriculture, W. M. Jardine, has reported to the Senate in response to a resolution on the question.

"The first function of the Federal Government with respect to crop insurance is to secure the necessary factual basis," Secretary Jardine declared, pointing out that on existing information it is impossible to say "whether such insurance is practicable or under what conditions it should be issued."

The Department of Agriculture is not in a position to make the extensive research called for, he stated.

MORE FARM STORAGE FOR WHEAT

By H. M. BAINER

On account of the phenominal increase in the harvesting of wheat with combines, the most successful wheat farmers are going to be compelled to make radical changes in their marketing methods. The present plan, that of delivering a large part of the crop direct from the field to the market, results in a "mad rush" for space to unload and makes it impossible for the elevators, railroads or anyone else to get it out of the way fast enough. This plan has the temporary effect of overloading and demoralizing the market. It offers very little opportunity to sell wheat according to its real value.

A Recognized Necessity

The present plan of stampeding the market is unsatisfactory. Wheat farmers, in general, are dissatisfied with it and are looking for relief. They realize that they cannot afford to pile wheat on the ground and that additional farm storage is not only necessary but will insure more efficient returns.

Ten "Whys" for More Farm Storage

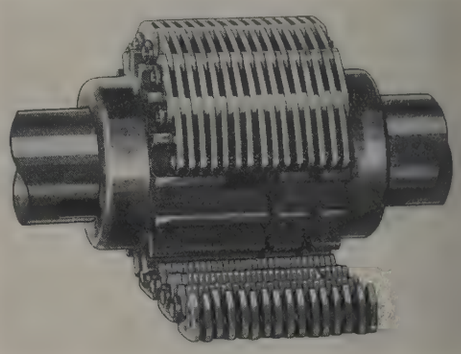
1. It will help stabilize the wheat growing industry.
2. It will assist in establishing a system of more orderly marketing.
3. It will enable the elevators to handle the wheat satisfactorily.
4. It will help solve the car shortage problem.
5. It will make it unnecessary to dump wheat on the ground.
6. It will prevent congestion of the July and August market, thus helping to equalize prices.
7. It will spread the farmer's labor and income over a longer period.
8. It will assist in getting the grain away from the combine or thresher more quickly and efficiently and will cut down on the farmer's expenses.
9. It will make the farmer more independent and will enable him to use his own judgment in selling.
10. It will make it possible to sell on basis of quality.

Must Eliminate Hand Shoveling

In these days of power farming, the scoop-shovel method of drying grain, by shoveling it, is becoming very unpopular. In this connection, it is gratifying to know that at least one commercial concern in the Southwest is developing an inexpensive farm storage unit, with power driven elevator facilities for eliminating all hand work. In this power unit the tanks or bins are arranged around an elevator, pit and dump, so as to facilitate the movement of the wheat from trucks to bins, or from one bin to another, or from bins back to the trucks.

A NEW FLEXIBLE COUPLING

The Morse Flexible Coupling consists primarily of a Morse Chain wrapping two sprockets, each one-half the width of chain, one with guide groove in



MORSE FLEXIBLE COUPLING

center of face to hold chain in place, the other with no guide groove and free of float under the chain. The chain fits loose enough on the sprockets to take care of ordinary misalignment and lack of parallelism.

The high efficiency, durability and simplicity should recommend this coupling to users of flexible couplings. Further details of this coupling may be obtained from the Morse Chain Company, Ithaca, N. Y., or any of the many branches or agencies.

GRAIN STOCKS REPORTED

Commercial wheat stocks in the principal American markets for the week ended January 5, amounted to 142,347,000 bushels as compared to 144,351,000 bushels for the previous week and 86,417,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, the Department of Agriculture has announced. Other grains in store and afloat were: corn, 20,963,000 bushels; oats, 15,967,000 bushels; rye, 6,299,000 bushels; barley, 11,638,000 bushels, and flax, 1,376,000 bushels.

Canadian grain in store in the United States for the week ended January 5 amounted to wheat, 46,561,000 bushels; oats, 867,000 bushels; rye, 270,000; grain in Canadian markets: wheat, 6,502,000 bushels; corn, 603,000 bushels; barley, 6,499,000 bushels. American oats, 904,000 bushels; rye, 1,558,000 bushels; barley, 659,000 bushels.

TOTAL exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported from July 1 to the latest dates available now amount to 21,390,000 bushels as compared with 17,689,000 bushels for the same periods last year.

NEWS LETTERS

LOUISVILLE
A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

THE YEAR in Louisville hasn't opened so well, but the general outlook is good, and the trade feels that it is going to be a better year than 1928, which was only fair at best. Considering the very active development of dairy farming in the state it is felt that there will be a gradual increase in demand for various manufactured feeds, and a gradually increasing demand for grain and hay, if things work out as many think they will. Actual sales over December and January have been light, due in part to very open weather and lack of heavy feeding, plus a rather light general industrial demand.

* * *

Elevator holdings are somewhat off, the Kentucky Public Elevator Company reporting that daily handlings were very light, and that even corn drying was off, as there is not much corn moving. The stock of grain stored for others included 30,000 bushels of corn; 125,000 of wheat; 3,000 of rye and 135,000 of oats, or a total of 293,000 bushels, which is not a half load for this big plant.

* * *

Leonard Hewett, of the Bingham Hewett Grain Company, reported that business had been rather dull over the past 30 days, but that things were due to pick up a trifle.

* * *

Henry Fruechtenicht, local jobber and dealer, reported that movement had been only fair, but that he was anticipating a better feed business, and one that should be good up to about the first of April, or perhaps a little later.

* * *

There are virtually no No. 2 White oats this season, as most of the stock was stained, and while of good quality is not bright stock. Not much corn is coming in dry enough to grade as No. 3, as deliveries are running 18 to 21 per cent moisture.

* * *

Ed Scherer, of the Bingham Hewett Grain Company, has been ill at his home for about a week or 10 days, with a deep cold, that has been slow in responding to treatment.

* * *

E. C. Dickson, manager of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, has been suffering from a deep cold, which has kept him away from the office a good deal of late.

* * *

Rural Kentucky is feeling very prosperous at the present time due to the best tobacco prices that have been paid in nine years and for a crop one third larger than that of last year. Burley tobacco is selling at 30 to 36 cents average over central Kentucky, and dark tobacco is 12 to 15 cents in western Kentucky. That means prosperity and more buying of everything. Hog and cattle prices have been fair, along with corn prices.

* * *

Kentucky farmers lost their 1928 wheat crop by freeze, and there has been considerable freezing weather without snow protection so far this winter. However, there hasn't been any killing weather. Farmers bought high priced seed wheat to plant the over winter crop and if they should lose it there won't be much activity in wheat planting for some years to come.

* * *

Agricultural leaders claim that Kentucky is on its way to becoming a big dairy state. A cheese plant is in operation in Lawrenceburg, and two more are being built by Armour in Central Kentucky. A new milk condensory has just started at Maysville, Ky., and there are others at Bowling Green and Mayfield, with more in prospect. The scrub bull has been eliminated from some counties and there are larger herds and better herds than ever before. The State University shows a considerable gain in milk cattle. Long grass, good weather, good water are all favorable to cattle raising in the state, and with plants available to take the product at good prices it will grow. At Hickman, Ky., farmers received $82,000 over the last two weeks of July alone for product delivered to the milk plant. Where there are cream plants, skim milk will be held and fed to hogs. Feed men are of the opinion that after many years of waiting the movement has finally gotten started. The bankers are aiding it and last summer ran a pure blooded special train through the state to encourage the dairy industry, which is needed in a state where corn and tobacco are the principal crops.

* * *

Eliott P. White, some years ago with the old house of Wood, Stubbs & Co., as secretary-treasurer, has recently organized the Farmers Seed Association, Inc., which is installing a retail seed store, to sell vegetable and field seeds to the farmers. The store is at 256 East Liberty Street.

* * *

A miller at Mt. Sterling, Ky., was one of the first to sue the State Tax Commission in an effort to prevent an arbitrary raise in manufacturers' ratings of truck capacities, which would increase license costs from $15 to $120 per truck, according to size. The tax commissioner ordered all county clerks to collect license tax on an arbitrary capacity rating, holding that the manufacturers' ratings were set too low, in order to escape taxes. The order called for a half-ton increase in one-ton trucks, and eight-ton trucks are jumped to 12 tons. The Kentucky Truck Club and other organizations are fighting the increase, which will hurt farmers, trucking lines, millers, grain men, etc.

* * *

Henry T. Jefferson, 88 years of age, dean of Louisville field seed men, died at his home in Louisville, on the morning of December 22. Mr. Jefferson started the National Seed Company, also known as the Jefferson Seed Company, at First and Main Street in 1866. The company is still in operation, and presided over by his son, J. William Jefferson, while Hal Jefferson and Louis Jefferson are associated with the business.

* * *

Henry B. Nelson, former grain and hemp dealer, of Lexington, Ky., 76 years of age, died at Thomasville, Ga., on January 2, the remains being taken to Winchester, Ky., for interment. For 20 odd years he was associated with his brother, W. Bush Nelson, and William J. Loughridge in the grain and hemp business at Lexington, going to Muskogee, Okla., about a year ago to enter real estate business. A widow and six sons survive.

INDIANAPOLIS
H. M. RUDEAUX CORRESPONDENT

THE annual convention of the Indiana grain dealers, which will be held in this city January 24 and 25, at the Board of Trade Building, will be addressed by some of the leading grain men in the state. Mayor L. Ert Slack, of Indianapolis, will make the address of welcome; Mark Miller, president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, will welcome the grain dealers on behalf of the Indianapolis Board of Trade; E. K. Sowash, of Crown Point, Ind., will respond. Among the speakers are Charles Quinn, of the Grain Dealers National Association; R. H. Carr, of Purdue University; F. A. Jost, of Chicago; C. A. Waalen, Federal grain inspector; Edgar Evans, of Indianapolis; Harold Gray, of Crawfordsville, Ind.; E. Wasmuth, of Huntington. John R. McCardle, of the Indiana Service Commission, and a life-long friend of Charles B. Riley, will pay tribute to Mr. Riley, late secretary of the association. There will be the regular election of officers, and two members will be elected to the Board. The annual banquet will be held the night of the 24 at the Elks Club, with dancing and entertainment. Lew Hill is chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

* * *

While arrivals of grain at the Indianapolis market continue to be heavy, the volume is being applied on contracts. Elevators are running full time in order to take care of the immediate run, and avoid congestion. Corn is in good demand and all arrivals are being absorbed. White corn is selling at one cent over Yellow or Mixed, for milling purposes. Most arrivals of corn are grading No. 4 and 5 on account of moisture, with the test running 19.8 to 20.4 moisture content. The usual January run of corn is being looked for, and preparations are being made to handle the arrivals, and avoid conjestion in the local terminals. The weather at present is ideal for shipping corn, and if it continues large shipments are expected.

* * *

The demand for oats at this time is very good, with No. 2 Whites at a premium, and most of the arrivals grading No. 3 on account of color. The arrivals are very light, and are being consumed without difficulty.

* * *

The demand for wheat is very poor, and inquiries are not exciting in the least. It appears that consumers are well supplied and the premiums for No. 2 Red a month ago have disappeared. The crop report is very encouraging, but the sudden change in the weather with the thermometer hovering around zero, and no blanket of snow to protect the tender sprouts, might change the last report. Fields throughout the state, up until the sudden change, looked excellent, and crop reports from all sections were optimistic, large harvests were predicted, with harvest time far away, but optimism might change to pessimism after the present cold spell which seems to cover the entire state. Heavy rains on Friday, January 4, turned to snow and colder on Saturday with more rain and very much colder Sunday, and Monday eight above zero. Wheat without protection, and in many places where water stood in the fields turning to ice, wheat will suffer some damage.

* * *

The corn borer is increasing in Indiana with considerable rapidity, according to the annual report of Frank Wallace, state entomologist. Seventy-two farms in 50 townships of six counties were inspected for corn borer during the fiscal year just completed, reports showed. Scouts for the Department examined 643 acres of corn and found 1,208 infected hills. While this may not appear a heavy infestation, compared to 1927, it indicates considerable rapidity with which the borer population is increasing in the state. If the rate of increase is not checked, real losses will be sustained in a few years, not only in Indiana but in the great corn belt to the west as the pest spread and numerically increases. From a total of 249 fields examined in 1927, nine were found infected and no township averaged as much as one borer to 100 stalks of corn. The survey for 1928 showed 10 townships in Steuben and DeKalb Counties averaging more than one borer to 100 stalks, according to the report.

* * *

Ear corn is in good demand, especially from interior points, and is selling at 83 cents, Illinois points, which is about five cents over shelled corn. The demand, while from the hog raising and feeding centers of the state, is coming from points in Kentucky along the river where cattle and hog raising is being developed on a large scale. Much of the ear corn arriving in this market at present is being shipped from Missouri points.

* * *

Hay at present is in good demand with very light arrivals. The demand from southern points continues good and prices are firm to higher, with calls for first grades, in Mixed and Clover hay. Good Timothy hay is in demand, but the Mixed varieties are bringing a premium over straight Timothy. Rye and wheat straw are in demand with little available and prices strong to higher. Rye straw, which is especially good for bedding, is being held at premium prices, and in strong demand, with very light offerings.

* * *

The position of Indianapolis as a grain market was further enhanced this year, according to the report of grain movements made by William H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade. The receipts totaling 43,307,000 bushels, were approximately 10,000,000 in excess of those of 1927 when there were 33,615,500 bushels. In only one year since the market was organized (1918) have they exceeded this year, and then by only about 2,000,000 bushels. In 1928, 4,583,000 bushels of wheat,

26,072,000 bushels of corn and 12,652,000 bushels of oats were received by Indianapolis millers and grain merchants. This grain originated at various points throughout the West, Northwest, and Southwest and was brought to Indianapolis, where approximately 2,500,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000,000 of corn and 2,000,000 of oats were manufactured into the various products made from these grains, to be sold to the retail trade or consumed. The remainder, approximately 2,500,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000,000 of corn and 10,500,000 bushels of oats, was distributed to consuming centers in the South, Southeast, East and North, or exported. Much of the grain passed through local elevators, where it was conditioned and stored until such time as the daily arrivals direct from the country points was not sufficient to supply the demand. These receipts mean in carloads about 15,740 cars of corn, about 1,780 cars of wheat and about 6,200 cars of oats. Expressed in terms of dollars, the value of the wheat would be approximately $6,416,200; the corn, $20,857,600; and the oats, $5,693,400, which volume was handled by Indianapolis banks.

* * *

No official announcement has been made as to the appointment of a new secretary for the Indiana Grain Dealers Association made necessary by the death of Charles B. Riley. It has been announced by E. S. True, acting secretary, that an appointment will be made after the annual convention, to be held this month.

KANSAS CITY

MERRYL SCHWIND — CORRESPONDENT

ACCORDING to Charles W. Lonsdale, president of Simons-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company, Kansas City's phenomenal growth in grain and milling is setting a pace for industry to follow and is the forerunner of one of the biggest industrial expansion eras ever known in the history of this territory. Mr. Lonsdale said that it is inevitable that Kansas City will attain even greater importance among the grain markets of the world, and that industrial activity is taking its cue from the farm growth in this territory. There is a noticeable tendency among the major industries of the East and Northwest to locate their manufacturing and distribution in the Southwest. Industry must keep abreast of this farm expansion, he pointed out, and it is the problem of Kansas City to build itself into as great a market as its territory is a producer. In this regard, he said, the greatest concern was freight rates. Many prejudicial charges in transportation now exist which must be equalized with competitive territories in order that there may be obtained for shippers topmost prices for their products.

* * *

J. J. Kraettli, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, points to the fact that during the past year Kansas City has leaped to the front as a corn center with record stocks of the best quality grain ever received here. He said that in one day a local elevator concern shipped corn to 17 states from the state of Maine to California and from Canada to Mexico.

* * *

M. J. Lawless of the Lawless Grain Company, Inc., has applied for membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade, on transfer from C. A. Elmore, who has resigned from the firm.

* * *

Charles Vincent Fisher, with the Moore Seaver Grain Company, and for 25 years a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died on January 3 in this city.

* * *

The Kansas City Board of Trade has rescinded the rule of the exchange which permits the secretary to issue additional memberships at $15,000. The new rule is for the purpose of limiting the membership to the present number. Anyone desiring to purchase a membership may do so at the prevailing price offered, which fluctuates according to business conditions. The latest offer on memberships on this exchange was $10,000, including the transfer fee of $500. Memberships here have been strengthened perceptibly following the announcement that trading in stocks was being considered for the exchange. Another rule changed by vote recently places a minimum commission charge of $8 per car on seeds and $5 per car on millfeeds.

* * *

W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, in a letter to J. J. Kraettli, president of the local exchange, praised the Kansas City Board of Trade for its efforts in promoting equity in grain trading. Mr. Jardine said: "With the opening of the new year I want to express to you my cordial appreciation and that of the United States Department of Agriculture for the co-operation you are giving in efforts to promote equity in grain trading. You have made it evident that the grain trade is willing and anxious to observe Federal laws and to improve trade practices. I am confident that co-operation will be continued between the grain exchanges and the Department to lessen the undue influence of disturbing factors in the grain futures markets. Please accept my personal thanks for the help you have already given."

* * *

During 1928 the Kansas City market broke all previous records in grain receipts with a total of 152,000,000 bushels of all grains, an increase of 13,000,000 over the previous record in 1921. The Kansas City Board of Trade figures show a total of 97,500,000 bushels of wheat received here last year. Corn led all grains in the amount of increase with 42,250,000 bushels, an increase of 12,250,000 over the previous record in 1918.

* * *

The average protein content of wheat inspected by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department so far this crop year is 11.90 per cent, the lowest since the protein laboratory was established here six years ago. The average for the 1927 crop year was 12.27 per cent, 13.01 per cent in 1926 and 12.95 per cent in 1925.

* * *

The marketing class of the University of Missouri visited the Kansas City Board of Trade in December. F. L. Thompson, professor of economics of the school, was in charge. Functions of the grain exchange in handling grain and the various channels through which the products pass from the farm into consumption were explained thoroughly to the students.

* * *

Grain men and milling interests in this section are very much interested in the purchase of the Kell group of mills by the General Mills, Inc. It is considered a decided addition to Kansas City as the center of the world's largest flour producing section. The Kell mills have a combined capacity of 10,000 barrels daily with grain storage for 3,500,000 bushels. The General Mills, Inc., now has a combined capacity in the Southwest of 20,400 barrels, according to J. J. Kraettli, president of the Kansas City exchange.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

MILWAUKEE grain men are extra cheerful these days because of the magnificent showing made by this market in the grain trade for December of last year. The chief cause for rejoicing among the grain dealers is the boom in the corn business. Receipts for last month proved to be more than 3,525,000 bushels, as against 1,700,000 bushels in round numbers for the corresponding month a year ago. Despite this huge run of corn, the local market absorbed the receipts with ease and even more could have been handled readily, according to leading grain traders. Barley trade also has perked up in a most decisive way. The supply receive for last month was 1,110,000 bushels, as against 758,000 bushels received for the corresponding month a year ago. Oats trade at Milwaukee also had a very striking gain for the last month with total receipts of 728,000 bushels as compared with receipts of 319,000 bushels for the corresponding month of last year. The opinion prevails that there is still quite a considerable supply of oats left in the country and that this should be reflected in heavier trade for the remainder of the crop year. Milwaukee's wheat business is holding about steady this month, while the rye trading business is light.

* * *

Despite the prevailing high rates for money with tightness and stringency growing in the local market, the rate on advance was again continued at 6 per cent by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is still abuzz with the rapid rise in the value of seats and the fact that plans are steadily being matured to have a leading stock exchange here. The latest reports indicate that seats are selling around $850 now, and predictions are made that the next price of a seat sold is likely to be at least $1,000.

Secretary Harry A. Plumb has in most cases refused to give out the names of members involved in these transactions. One of the first moves of the Chamber is the plan to have a publicity director for the stock department of the exchange. It is being considered to appoint a full time man for this post. Failing in this plan, a part time publicity director will be required. The plan is to make the Milwaukee stock exchange cover the business field of Wisconsin and upper Michigan and possibly adjoining states. In fact listing of stocks and bonds will no doubt be accepted from any portion of the United States.

W. A. Hottensen, who is the chairman of the committee to make plans and rules for the new stock exchange declares that the Chamber directors will move slowly and carefully in making their policies for the new board. Mr. Hottensen and other members of the committee have recently been making studies of what the Chicago Board of Trade will do along this line. This for the guidance and direction of the Milwaukee committee.

The policy of other new and old stock exchanges will also be carefully investigated before the Milwaukee rules governing stock trading are finally formulated.

It is expected that the Milwaukee stock exchange will make a special appeal to the many mining concerns in upper Michigan. In past years Milwaukee has been a great center of trading for mining issues. No doubt this interest could easily be revived, according to Mr. Hottensen. In fact the boom in the copper stocks of recent months would be a powerful factor toward increasing interest in copper shares, it is believed.

The state also has scores of highly profitable manufacturing industries, many of them known in all parts of the United States. The Chamber of Commerce committee expects that many of these concerns would be glad to list their securities in Milwaukee, a home city, rather than submit to onerous rules and conditions laid down by the larger exchanges of the country.

The publicity system which the Chamber is devising is designed to interest business men in every part of the state in listing their stocks and bonds on the Milwaukee exchange. This publicity will also be designed to interest tens of thousands of investors in all parts of the state in putting their money into securities of local and state concerns. The Milwaukee Chamber, therefore, hopes to be of great service in the state in spreading a movement for general ownership of our great industries among the rank and file of the people.

That the new stock exchange will have wise counsel and guidance by the most competent bankers and business men, is indicated by the fact that Walter Kasten, president of the First Wisconsin National bank and affiliated groups with total banking resources of more than $210,000,000 and J. H. Puelicher, the president of the largest state bank in Wisconsin, have both indicated their willingness to be of service in helping to organize the new Milwaukee stock exchange.

The committee in charge of organization is planning to consult fully with the Wisconsin Railroad Commission. This board has control of new security issues according to the laws of Wisconsin. The conditions they impose on the listing of new securites in this state are expected to be vital to the growth of the new exchange. Hence the full co-operation of the railroad commission will be sought, so that the growth of the new exchange will not be unduly hampered by useless rules and requirements.

* * *

Memberships in the Milwaukee exchange are now limited to 286. The number has been gradually reduced by the Chamber by purchase and retirement. This radical reduction in the number of seats is contributing materially to the boom in prices of seats now. There are not many seats for sale, hence those who wish to sell are in a position to demand much higher prices for them.

* * *

A fairly large storage of grain is reported at the Milwaukee elevators. At the opening of the month there was a total of 1,767,000 bushels of corn; oats, 889,000 bushels; wheat, 407,000 bushels; barley, 588,000 bushels.

The supply of rye was remarkably large considering the recent small receipts with 548,000 bushels.

* * *

Among the new members recently elected to membership in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce are Harry F. Franke of the Franke Grain Co.; E. J. De Buhr of the La Budde Feed and Grain Co.; J. Victor Loewi, who is to found an investment firm under his own name; Carl Mechel of the Radium Products Co., and Richard H. Teweles of the L. Teweles Seed Co.

* * *

Further attention is being given by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to the matter of erecting a new building for the use of the grain men. As it is, the grain trade is scattered out in a half dozen of the downtown buildings near the Chamber. The building is needed to consolidate all the grain interests and the allied lines of business.

J. M. Riebs is chairman in charge of the building movement. His committee will study the plans carefully and make a report to the Chamber. The report of the building committee will bring this entire matter to a new head. The present lease of the Chamber of Commerce expires on May 1, 1931, so that there are two full years and four months to study the proposition and to build.

ST. LOUIS

FAIRMOUNT CORRESPONDENT

ON DECEMBER 17 the Grain Club held its annual meeting at the Jefferson Hotel and election of officers was held which resulted in the selection of Josh Chilton of the Checkerboard Elevator Company as president, Ollie Schwarz as vice-president and re-elected Wilbur C. Christensen as secretary. A very enjoyable time was had at the meeting after the election.

* * *

Walter J. Krings, assistant secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, resigned, effective January 1, 1929, and was succeeded by Hanlon Kane, formerly of the Overland Grain Company.

* * *

The Scientific Feed Mills which operated a small feed mill here, went in the hands of the receivers on December 1. None of the officers was a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

* * *

George A. Sackman, manager of the Wayne Feed Mill, was succeeded on January 1 by L. G. McMillen, a brother of the owner of the mill. The mill is owned and operated by The McMillen Company of Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Sackman is well liked by the membership of the Merchants Exchange and he will undoubtedly find a new location shortly.

* * *

The Merchants Exchange is installing a new laboratory for the scientific testing of grains, flour and seeds. They will be able to make protein and gluten analysis of wheat and flour. This is a new venture and is a step in the right direction.

* * *

The large trading hall of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange will be completely cleaned and decorated this month. This is quite a task as the hall is a very large hall and very high and necessitates the buildng of a suspension bridge on rails extending from the two galleries on each side of the hall. The estimated cost of this cleaning and decorating will be between $7,000 and $8,000.

* * *

The following transfers are noted: E. R. Bruce from M. E. Greenleaf of Jacksonville, Ill.; Arthur B. Clark of the Fermillack Process Company from S. E. Papendick; Clyde E. Williams of the Colorado Mill & Elevator Company, Denver, Colo., from B. H. Essmueller; Oscar L. Malo of the Colorado Mill & Elevator Company, Denver, Colo., from Fred Schlafly; Homer B. Price of the Rural Grain Company, Delavan, Ill., from H. K. Dean; H. A. Stotler of the Stotler Grain Company from F. J. Oeschner; L. G. McMillen of the Wayne Feed Mills from J. C. Sackman.

* * *

Joseph Leipman for many years connected with the Dreyer Commission Company, handling mill feed, flour and other by-products, will open an office in his own name in the Merchants Exchange Building on January 1.

* * *

J. Frank Vincent, a former member of the Merchants Exchange, doing business as Smith, Vincent & Co., died December 18 at Alhambra, Calif., a suburb of Los Angeles, which he laid out some years ago. Mr. Vincent at one time was very prominent here and was a member of the Board of Directors.

* * *

The following members were nominated for officers for the ensuing year of 1929. There was no contest in the principal offices except that seven directors were nominated and five were elected. The new line up is as follows following the election on January 9: President, John H. Caldwell; vice-president, H. F. Beckmann; second vice-president, H. H. Langenburg; director to fill the unexpired term of H. F. Beckman, Louis F. Schultz; Directors: Harry L. Boudreau, of the Ballard Messmore Grain Company; W. C. Engle, of J. H. Teasdale Commission Company; Ludwig Hesse, retired; E. F. Manglesdorf of the E. F. Manglesdorf Seed Company; Paul M. Marshall of the Hall Milling Company.

The following committees were also elected: Appeals; H. A. Adam, J. J. Albrecht, Elsor Heator, W. E. Hotchkiss, P. C. Knowlton, O. H. Schwarz, E. W. Seele, M. E. Toberman, C. H. Williamson. Arbitration: C. B. Dreyer, F. H. Barkley, J. G. Mathews, T. B. Norton, T. M. Scott.

* * *

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors on January 4 a beautiful silver water pitcher was given to Frederick B. Chamberlain, the retiring president, as a token of good will from the directors and officers for the faithful service rendered to the Exchange during the past year.

Frederick Bradley Chamberlain will be continued as a director of the Exchange for the ensuing year. This is a custom to elect a retiring president as a director for one-year term. Mr. Chamberlain is one of the foremost citizens in the business and civic life of the City of St. Louis. He is known for his broad and progressive ideas and has inherited a financial acumen and administrative ability which made his father a man of mark in conserving the trusts submitted to his care and conducting the many important business transactions incident thereto. He has shown consummate skill and ability as a man of affairs. He has served the Merchants Exchange for five years as a director. first and second vice-president and president and will devote one more year to the Exchange affairs as a director. He is also associated with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and has acted as a director of that body for six years and served on its various committees. Mr. Chamberlain is 60 years old. He is very youthful in appearance and action, being blessed with the best of health.

Mr. Chamberlain is president of the F. B. Chamberlain Company, which was founded by his father in the year of 1847 as F. B. Chamberlain & Co., who dealt largely at that time in butter, cheese, flour and gunpowder. The firm has from year to

FREDERICK BRADLEY CHAMBERLAIN

year increased in importance and volume of business transacted, being large manufacturers of food stuff both for human and animal consumption. He is ably assisted in the management of his business by his brother, Eliot H. Chamberlain, and his two nephews, sons of Eliot H. and his deceased brother Wm. F. Chamberlain. He is married and is a member of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah.

DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE - - - CORRESPONDENT

WITH the slow period that has prevailed after the close of navigation the various offices of the Board of Trade have cut down their clerical forces and they are marking time pending further developments in a difficult trading situation. Stocks of Spring wheat and Durum in the Head of the Lakes are the largest in the history of the trade on this market amounting as on January 9 to 10,969,000 bushels of the former and 11,752,000 bushels of the latter. Supplies of coarse grain and flaxseed are light so that aggregate holdings in the elevators are not as heavy as they would have been under a normal movement. They totaled 26,816,000 bushels January 9. As the available space in the elevators stands at around 35,000,000 bushels, making allowance for separations of grains in the bins, operators hardly know where they are likely to stand between now and at the opening of navigation. It is admitted that considerable grain remains to be moved over the country, its extent being dependent upon futures prices and premiums going in the spot market. Latterly millers have been good bidders for the higher grades of Spring wheat and Durum, and the basis at this writing stands at 23 cents over the May price for No. 1 Dark Northern Spring and at 20 cents over May for No. 1 Amber Durum. The market was advanced in the hope of attracting better runs from the country.

What is regarded as especially interesting to operators is that top prices in spot Spring wheat were advanced 5⅜ cents during the first 10 days trading in January and that the top in No. 1 Amber Durum gained 11 1-8 cents. Millers became active buyers and premiums were marked up sharply. Buyers for the mills are banking upon a more liberal movement of the best protein grain from the country as a result of the higher figures being offered. Elevator men at the head of the Lakes are not, however, feeling overly cheerful regarding their last year's profits, pointing out that their turnovers fell off through the slowing down in shipments following the slow export inquiry with cheaper Canadian grain crowding out the American in those channels. They figure that under those conditions they missed the opportunity to empty and refill their houses. In that connection it is pointed out that Durum wheat holdings over the Northwest are estimated at 42,000,000 bushels, and that in the absence of storage space in the terminals the great bulk of those holding must remain where they are until the spring.

* * *

Marketings in coarse grains have been below par since the close of navigation, but a good demand has turned up for heavy oats with manufacturers of feeds bidding for them. The spot and future market in barley has moved up around 4 cents since the beginning of the year with feed men endeavoring to pick up any loose lots.

* * *

At the annual election of the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing House Association, Benjamin Stockman, manager of the Duluth-Superior Elevator Company was re-elected president and G. H. Spencer, vice-president of the Consolidated Elevator Company, vice-president. Mr. Stockman and Oscar E. Martin were re-elected directors for three-year terms. Directors whose terms expire in one and two years include G. M. Spencer, W. J. McCabe, J. W. Galvin, G. G. Barnum and H. S. Newell. George F. Foster was re-elected secretary and manager and S. W. Paine, assistant-secretary and assistant manager.

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Two slates of officers and standing committees have been placed in the field by the Nominating Committee of the Duluth Board of Trade to be voted upon at the annual election scheduled for January 15. They are as follows: For president, H. S. Newell and George E. Robson; vice-president, C. C. Blair and W. R. McCarthy; directors, three to be elected; N. J. Atwood, G. H. Spencer, J. W. Galvin, Ely Salyards, George Barnum, Jr., and F. C. Tenney. Board of Arbitration, three to be elected: G. C. Barnum, Sr., E. A. Vivian, P. P. Heffelfinger, M. M. McCabe and R. C. Schiller. Board of Appeals, three to be elected: Thomas Gibson, F. S. Lindahl, W. S. Moore, T. F. McCarthy, G. A. Starkey, C. P. Narbison, F. C. Tenney, J. S. Graves, M. E. Emerson and W. I. Stanger. Nominations of board officers and committees were made by a Nominating Committee. Hitherto the rule has been to rotate candidates up for officers so that the annual election following the nominations have gone by acclamation. It has been the order for the president and vice-president to hold office for two years. George Barnum, Jr., is now completing his second year as president and H. S. Newell has been vice-president for two years. Board of Trade members are awaiting the outcome of the annual election with interest.

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Many elevator men and dealers on this market are booked up to leave for vacations at winter resorts before the end of this month. W. D. Jones, manager of the Hallett & Carey Company's Duluth office has returned from a vacation at New York, where he visited Julius H. Barnes and obtained first-hand information regarding trade conditions down there. C. F. Haley, manager, A. D. Thomson & Company's office, will spend a vacation at Miami, Fla., and J. S. Graves, manager of the Capitol Elevator Company, is booked up for a trip to New Orleans, La., in time to take in the winter racing.

* * *

A movement of corn this way from Minneapolis which was a recent feature has been completed for the time. Holdings of that grain in the elevators here now stand at 683,000 bushels, and a further run of it is not being encouraged at present, the idea being to conserve space for Spring wheat and Durum as far as possible.

* * *

A larger production of rye over the Northwest is predicted by F. E. Lindahl, manager of the Cargill Elevator Company. He drew attention to the point that farmers have been encouraged to give more attention to raising rye, owing to the high average price obtained for it last spring, summer and fall, its market showing a premium over Durum wheat during the greater part of that period. Mr. Lindahl is credited with devoting some attention to pushing rye into export channels during the last year.

* * *

R. C. Schiller, manager of the Occident Elevator Comany, has been coming in for congratulations over his house having been successful in obtaining its full share of the Spring wheat and Durum moved to its Buffalo milling connections during the last season. The Barnum Grain Company maintained its active market position as a buyer for

the Washburn-Crosby interests at Buffalo during the last season of navigation. George Barnum, Jr., devoted daily personal attention to going over the spot high-grade offerings on the sample tables.

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R. M. White of the White Grain Company reported that his firm's handlings of feedstuffs are setting new high records with orders from dairymen and dealers coming from over a wider range of country.

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With the additional space afforded through the erecting of a unit of concrete bins, the Itasca Elevator Company has been a more active factor than ever on this market. As the plant is under lease from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, interest was aroused over a recent statement by the president of that company that the erection of a new modern elevator of good capacity may eventually be included in its plans.

* * *

The Duluth grain movement for 1928-1929 is not far behind previous years' figures up to the same period. From August last to January 8 receipts of all grains at the elevators here aggregated 131,693,538 bushels or less than 12,000,000 bushels under the previous crop year in spite of the slower outmovement to the East owing to the slack export demand. Wheat receipts of all kinds aggregated 85,684,046 bushels against 92,784,982 bushels. Corn receipts were 879,706 bushels against 79,373 bushels; oats, 583,077 bushels against 624,555 bushels; barley, 28,010,367 bushels, against 20,411,880 bushels; rye, 9,191,627 bushels, against 20,608,825 bushels, and flaxseed, 5,350,715 bushels, against 8,944,231 bushels.

* * *

Interest in the flaxseed trade on this market has been below par for some time, having been dominated by the possibility of the flax duty being advanced 20 cents a bushel to 60 cents. Representatives of linseed oil houses are understood to have made strong protests to the powers that be at Washington, pointing out that their trades might be severely shattered through encouraging the use of substitutes and making it possible for Belgian producers to compete strongly in the linseed oil market in this country owing to their control of cheaper Argentine flaxseed. Representatives of crushers here are therefore sitting tight pending developments.

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Receivers of grain on this market have been commenting lately upon the inspection department reports showing that the grain now moving here is grading up better and carrying less smut than earlier in the season.

NEW YORK

C. K. TRAFTON - - CORRESPONDENT

THE New York Produce Exchange got into "The Movies" early this month following the opening of the new securities market. Shortly after the market opened "sound pictures" were taken by Pathe operators and the pictures were shown at all the Proctor and Keith-Albee theatres in the city between January 6 and 12. In addition, it was stated that the pictures would be shown in all theatres in the United States and in Europe which are equipped to show "sound pictures" under Pathe contracts.

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E. F. Rosenbaum, president of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, of the Chicago Board of Trade, spent a short time with members of the grain trade on the New York Produce Exchange early this month.

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Raymond L. Valentine, associated with the old grain firms of Milmine, Bodman & Co., was elected to membership in the Produce Exchange at a December meeting of the Board of Managers.

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Among the business changes announced on the New York Produce Exchange was the dissolution as of December 31, of the old grain, stock and cottonseed oil commission firm of Montgomery, Straub & Co., Inc. The formation of a new firm under the style of Straub & Barry was announced, consisting of Robert F. Straub, Robert P. J. Barry, Walter G. Straub and Harold J. Henderson.

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P. W. Danforth of Simpson, Hendee & Co., who recently resigned his regular membership in the New York Produce Exchange, has been elected to associate membership.

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Members of the New York Produce Exchange were greatly pained just before Christmas to learn of the death of Howard R. Howser at the age of 57. Mr. Howser was the senior partner in the grain firm of Howser & Co., and because of his death the partnership was dissolved on December 31. It was announced that the surviving partners, Leonard C. Isbister and Edward P. Schied, would continue the business under the firm name of Isbister & Schied.

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Julien L. Brode of the F. W. Brode Corporation, cottonseed products, is an applicant for membership in the Produce Exchange.

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J. N. Frankel, associated with the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation on the Chicago Board of Trade, was among the visitors on the Exchange during the holiday season.

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Harry F. Rieser, flour and feed dealer, was among the applicants elected to membership in the Produce Exchange at a January meeting of the Board of Managers.

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Early this month it was announced on the bulletin boards of the local exchange that C. Walton Andrus had retired as a general partner in the firm of C. W. Andrus & Son, grain and cottonseed oil commission merchants. It was announced that the business would be continued under the same name with Carl E. Andrus and Herbert Pond as general partners and C. Walton Andrus as special partner.

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J. B. Gannon, who is associated with the commission house of Lamson Bros. & Co. on the Chicago Board of Trade, paid a brief visit to friends on the N. Y. Produce Exchange late last month.

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In anticipation of the opening of the new securities market on the N. Y. Produce Exchange, two more dealers in unlisted stocks and bonds were elected to membership at a recent meeting of the Board of Managers: Arthur H. Spiro and F. F. Steinhardt. Ten days after the market was opened 31 applicants were elected, practically all of whom were representatives of securities activities, including: Michael J. Meehan of M. J. Meehan & Co.; Francis P. O'Hara of A. L. Hudson & Co.; Jacob A. Workman of M. S. & J. A. Workman, Inc.; Joseph H. Hirshhorn of J. H. Hirshhorn & Co.; David M. Cytron of J. J. Gerstenbauer & Co.; Arthur V. Nims of Harris & Fuller; Arthur Besse of Hale, Waters & Co.; R. A. Gallagher of R. A. Gallagher & Co.; Albert Fried of Albert Fried & Co.; Arthur Newman of Newman, Brooks & Co.; John A. Anger Jr. of Arthur E. Frank & Co.; Harold A. Rouse of Steiner, Rouse & Stroock; J. Clarke Dean of E. A. Pierce & Co.; I. W. Perlman of Samuel Ungerleider & Co.; Max E. Kleeman and Leon F. Kaufman of Newberger, Henderson & Loeb; Gilbert A. King of King, Gebhardt & Garrity; Melvin F. Sachs; J. H. Engelhart; R. M. Rubenstein; Henry Steinman; Gilbert Elliott Jr.; Edwin I. Golding. At the January meeting the following representatives of similar houses were admitted: Alvin Bayer of Gottheimer, Bayer & Co.; Chandler Hovey of Chandler Hovey & Co.; Eugene J. Schwabach of E. J. Schwabach & Co.; Mack Gordon of Halle & Stieglitz; Albert A. Hall of William West & Co.; George K. O'Hara of Fox, O'Hara & Co.; Alexander W. Herman.

* * *

A communication displayed on the bulletin boards last month announced the formation of The Association of Cash Grain Brokers, the purpose of which is to coordinate and maintain equitable principles governing cash grain brokerage trades. The by-laws were signed by 15 charter members and the following officers were elected: President J. A. Ludlow; vice-president, Henry G. Graff; treasurer, William Knight; secretary, Leonard C. Isbister

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E. V. Bereslavsky of the George I. Fox Corporation, importers and exporters, was elected to membership in the New York Produce Exchange early this month.

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R. O. Cromwell, well-known crop-expert with a Chicago grain commission firm, spent several days on the Produce Exchange early this month, having come east on his annual trip.

* * *

The widening of the price difference between the regular and associate prices for regular and associate memberships, mentioned in this column last month was owing to the circulation of certain rumors to the effect that some action might be taken which would greatly depreciate the value of the associate tickets. This gossip reached the ears of the board of Managers and led to the posting of the following communication signed by Secretary W. C. Rossman: "In order to dispel any unfounded rumors and rectify any false impression that may have arisen your board desires to affirm: 'Associate members of the Produce Exchange, in accordance with the by-Laws, enjoy in every way the same trading rights and trading privileges as the regular members in respect to contracts made in all branches of the exchange including the newly-established securities market. That your board does not anticipate any action which will in any way adversely affect the associate memberships. That it is the intention of your board to safeguard in every respect the interests of the associate memberships."

* * *

With 150 members already qualified to trade in the new securities market on the Produce Exchange, seven more representatives of stock and bond houses have made application for admission to membership, viz: Frank A. Montford of Malone & Co.; Frederick W. Bellamy to Dominick & Dominick; John A. Qualter of de St. Phalle & Co.; Paul M. Unger of Bertram A. Unger & Co.; John F. Tallack of Hornblower & Weeks; H. W. Goldsmith; Eugene Klein.

* * *

After months of study and preparation the much-discussed Securities Market of the Produce Exchange was opened at 11 a. m. on December 19, following an address by President William Beatty. The volume of business on the first day was reported as 14,234 shares, but specialists stated that the actual sales were fully several thousand shares larger than that figure, the discrepancy being explained by the opening day excitement with reporters at the posts not yet thoroughly familiar with their work. About 25 securities of the 250 or so listed were traded in and several of the prominent interests in "The Street" were on the floor and trading. The volume of business for the first four days was 61,630 shares and during the following week, which included Christmas, the total was 58,710 shares. However, during the next week the total jumped to 163,297 shares in spite of the New Year holiday and a one-day record of over 31,000 shares was established. Although some members who had been unduly optimistic, expressed disappointment because the increase in business was not more rapid, others of a more conservative nature regard the market's progress as normal and healthy and the representative of one of the largest wire houses in the country, actively operating in all stock and commodity markets, stated that he was more optimistic than ever. Expectations of a further substantial growth of business are based on the fact that the public is becoming better acquainted with the market; the machinery is now in efficient working order; the listings are being steadily increased, now numbering close to 300; and about 150 members have qualified to take part in the trading, while some of those recently admitted to membership will qualify in the near future and at least seven new applications for membership have been posted.

* * *

Members of the Produce Exchange, and especially those in the flour trade, heard with great regret just before Christmas of the death of Henry P. Piper, aged 71, for many years an active and popular member of the flour trade, latterly as representative of a Canadian flour milling company.

BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL CORRESPONDENT

AT THE close of the Great Lakes season of navigation there were 47,778,552 bushels of grain stored in elevators and afloat in the Buffalo Harbor. Of this amount 23,791,674 bushels were in terminal elevators and 23,986,878 bushels were afloat in vessels in the harbor for the winter. Receipts of grain at terminal elevators last year showed an increase of approximately 15,000,000 bushels over the 1927 figures. The handling of grain cargoes at terminal elevators on the harbor front elicited praise from marine interests and grain shippers throughout the season. All carriers were given quick dispatch with the result that the time spent in unloading was reduced to a minimum. The physical advantages of the port have been materially increased by the addition of new grain elevators and additions to others so that storage capacity is ample to meet all requirements of the trade. Some additional construction will be undertaken this winter, including a new 1,000,000-bushel addition to the International Milling Company's storage elevators.

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Ernest S. Crosby, who for the last nine years has been manager of the grain department of Boland & Cornelius, Buffalo vessel agents operating a large fleet of grain carriers on the Great Lakes, has resigned to assume the management of the St. Lawrence Steamships, Ltd., and also engage in the general vessel brokerage business under the name of E. S. Crosby & Co., with offices in the Marine Trust Building. Mr. Crosby's company now is engaged in building two steel grain boats of full Welland Ship Canal size at one of the

yards of Swan, Hunter & Wigham in England. The boats will be delivered early in May and will be placed in the Great Lakes grain trade. Mr. Crosby has been associated with Boland & Cornelius for 11 years and is widely known in the grain trade and in elevator circles.

* * *

The 1928 season of commerce on the Great Lakes was one of the most profitable in nearly 60 years of shipping. Unmarred by big shipwrecks, the year came to a close in a quiet manner with the lakes comparatively free from ice blockades. A new high record was established in the movement of wheat. Shipments aggregated 406,752,712 bushels as compared with 330,898,158 bushels for 1927. The movement of grain, other than wheat, also exceeded the previous year's total by approximately 12,000,000 bushels and brought total grain movement to 537,799,015 bushels as against 450,417,707 bushels for the previous year.

* * *

The New York State Barge Canal connecting Buffalo at the eastern end of Lake Erie with the Atlantic coast also experienced a record year. Wheat shipments to the seaboard over the state waterway totaled more than 40,000,000 bushels. A clear channel and good navigating conditions reduced the time of transit between Buffalo and New York nearly one full day.

* * *

At St. Catharines it was announced that the movement of grain through the Welland Canal on the Canadian route to Montreal broke all previous records. A very large part of the grain tonnage moved through the canal was grain shipped from Buffalo.

* * *

Eighteen canal size steamers have been ordered from British shipbuilders for use in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence grain trades in 1929. These vessels are now under construction and will be delivered soon after the opening of navigation in the spring. Five of the boats are for the Patterson Steamships, Ltd., and will bring the total of that firm's grain fleet up to 31 ships. One is for the Toronto Elevator Company, four are for the Sarnia Steamships, Ltd.

* * *

All grain shipping records were broken at the Canadian head of Lake Superior last year when Fort William and Port Arthur reported shipments of 278,780,000 bushels as compared with 193,000,000 bushels for the previous year. A large part of grain shipped from these two ports was consigned via Buffalo.

* * *

The International Milling Company announces plans for the construction of an addition to its grain elevator capacity at Buffalo of 1,000,000 bushels. Bids now are being asked for the new elevator which will be erected on a site near the foot of Childs Street. The elevator will be of reinforced concrete construction and work will be started late in the winter or early in the spring, and pushed rapidly.

* * *

The Canadian Government Elevator at Port Colborne at the Lake Erie entrance into the Welland Ship Canal handled 95,000,000 bushels of grain during the past year, which is about 5,000,000 bushels below the high record established in 1927. Congestion at the elevator at various periods during the season slowed up the grain trade at Port Colborne. About 7,000,000 bushels were in storage either afloat or in local elevators at the close of navigation. About 19 boats, most of them Canadian-owned vessels are now wintering at Port Colborne.

* * *

Frank F. Henry, vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby Company, was elected one of the nine new directors of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting. Mr. Henry will be the representative of the grain, elevator and milling interests of Buffalo on the new board for a three-year term.

* * *

Vessels loading at the head of the lakes for Buffalo received from 4½ to 6½ cents during the closing months of the year while storage charters were made from 5 to 7½ cents. The storage fleet at Buffalo numbers more than 80 boats holding about 27,000,000 bushels. There are 22 boats at Goderich, Ont., the greatest winter fleet in tonnage and value ever held at that port. With huge storage stocks ready to sail down the lakes with the opening of navigation in the spring, shippers and boat owners are viewing 1929 with considerable optimism. Shippers already have opened negotiations with vessel owners relative to shipping rates and many charters already have been made. Boats placed to load at the Canadian head of the lakes for the first 10 days of the season to deliver grain at Buffalo are receiving three cents.

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Hay Quotations in the Buffalo market January 10 were as follows: Bulk No. 1 Timothy, $15 @ $17; Bulk No. 2 Timothy, $12 @ $15.

OMAHA

B. O. HOLMQUIST CORRESPONDENT

GOOD weather in the week following Christmas gave farmers in this territory a chance to finish husking corn, and there is now very little left in the fields. Most of the Nebraska corn moving is going to the feeder trade, but in the past week some has come to market as feeders' needs seem to be fairly well taken care of for the present. Country elevators report that there will be a fairly good movement of corn next week. Iowa corn, even at stations within a short distance of Council Bluffs, is moving to the eastern markets.

The movement of oats for the past two or three weeks has been very light, but the recent advance has brought about somewhat freer offerings. Country elevators are carrying just about normal stocks of oats, most of them being held back in anticipation of a good spring demand. Feeders are using lots of oats and if corn prices continue to advance, the proportionate consumption of oats will be even heavier than it has been up to this time.

* * *

Fred Krug and others of this city have incorporated a company to manufacture wallboard and other products from cornstalks. The old Krug Brewery in the south part of the city will be remodeled and machinery installed, and it is expected that the plant will be ready for operation by the first of July. The company's authorized capital is $1,500,000, of which $750,000 is now paid in. They expect to turn out 100,000 square feet of wallboard daily and will begin the manufacture of other products as soon as possible after the wallboard plant is put in operation.

* * *

A collection totaling $300 was taken up on the trading floor for the benefit of the widow and children of Louis Krummes, who until his death a short time ago was employed in the commission department of the Updike Grain Corporation.

* * *

Edward Updike, father of N. B. Updike, president of the Updike Grain Corporation, is seriously ill at his home.

* * *

Among holiday visitors to Omaha the past week or two was J. E. O'Brien, formerly manager here for the Armour Grain Company. Mr. O'Brien is now in the insurance business in Chicago.

* * *

There has been no change in the condition of the growing wheat crop in this territory. It is not thought that the severe weather of the past week or two has done any damage, as most of the wheat growing sections of the state have had a fairly good blanket of snow.

RUSSIAN GRAIN PROCUREMENTS INCREASE

Russian grain procurements during November were 1,087,000 short tons as compared with 902,000 short tons during November, 1927, according to the foreign service of Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The total grain procurements from July 1 to December 1 were 5,292,000 short tons against 4,864,000 short tons during the same five months in 1927. The November procurements consisted of 17,886,000 bushels of wheat, 3,307,000 bushels of rye, 11,299,000 bushels of oats, 1,653,000 bushels of barley and 182,000 short tons of oil seeds. The procurements of wheat during November were about 5,600,000 bushels in excess of procurements during November, 1927, but rye procurements were nearly 2,000,000 bushels below November, 1927, bearing out the reports of increase in wheat production and decrease in rye production in 1928.

The procuring campaign is developing unsatisfactorily in the Volga region, central agricultural region, Ukraine and the Tartar Republic. A crisis similar to 1927 when coercive measures were resorted to to secure the necessary grain supply has not yet become definite. But it is significant that free market prices are increasing and hampering procuring operations. The money receipts of the peasants are said to be much above 1927 which may also influence the procuring results and in addition, the rich peasants are still opposing the stat procuring plans. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the surplus in the southern region has already been procured.

Government officials state that a large increase in spring cereals is necessary in view of the stationary acreage of winter cereals. The condition of winter cereals in Ukraine grain growing section is average.

BOYLE CITES OBJECTIONS TO CAPPER BILL

Co-operative grain marketing is given favorable dealing in the Capper-Dickinson Bill, now before the Senate, Professor James E. Boyle of Cornell University points out. This bill provides that co-operative organizations of grain producers, when lawfully formed and conducted, cannot be excluded from membership on the contract markets, on the grounds that they are co-operative and that they pay their members rebates in the form of a patronage dividend. The new bill adds a clause in favor of the co-operatives. Now any association "composed substantially of producers," or "any organization acting for a group of such associations" must be included in the term "co-operative association of producers." The thought here evidently is that the wheat pools may want to join, or a super-pool made up of other pools may seek membership.

This bill would abolish puts and calls, or dealing in privileges, options, bids and offers, indemnities, or ups and downs.

The bill also amends the Grain Futures Act by giving more power to the Secretary of Agriculture, and by imposing new limitations, regulations, and prohibitions on those grain exchanges dealing in grain contracts.

It fixes a hard and fast limit to the size of the speculative trades any man may make in any one day.

It modifies the present contract and puts the power to fix the contract grades solely in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture.

STUDY OF CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT REQUESTED

The decline in the per capita consumption of wheat from 5.6 bushels in 1913 to 4.3 bushels in 1926 would be made the subject of an investigation by a resolution introduced in the Senate, January 5, by Senator Nye of North Dakota.

The Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce are called upon by the resolution to conduct the investigation and to determine, among other things, whether the bleaching of flour contributed to the decline.

The full text of the resolution follows: "Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce are requested (1) to investigate, in co-operation with each other, the cause or causes of the decline in the per capita consumption of wheat from 5.6 bushels in 1913 to 4.3 bushels in 1926, a decline equivalent to approximately 80 one-pound loaves of bread, and determine among other things whether the bleaching of flour has had any effect on such decline, and (2) to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the beginning of the next regular session of the Congress, the information resulting from such investigation."

HEAVY GRAIN BARGE TRAFFIC ALARMS RAILROADS

In the Inland Waterways Corporation the railroads are facing the powerful competition of the United States Government, and the increasing diversion of heavy bulk traffic (such as grain) may make it necessary to increase the carrying charges on traffic moving by rail, Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, told rail men this month.

However, Mr. Donnelly alleges that the railroads' attitude toward the large line "is not one of placing obstacles in the way of its success."

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Seventh Year

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR DECEMBER AND THE YEAR 1928

(Single reports are for December only.)

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Exports	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Flour, bbls...	105,655	107,889	22,592	41,323
Wheat, bus...	1,789,520	2,260,359	1,607,031	1,886,747
Corn, bus....	1,211,954	110,811	695,557	.....
Oats, bus....	94,985	117,384	.....	.....
Rye, bus.....	4,592	49,889	.....	52,114
Barley, bus..	891,684	1,688,922	706,924	1,721,079
Malt, bus....	38,041	12,205	5,736	.....
Buckwheat, tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay, tons....	269	443	.....	.....
Straw, tons.	14	20	.....	.....
Mill Feed, tons	826	1,088	.....	.....

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Exports	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Flour, bbls...	1,049,694	1,278,712	152,568	489,825
Wheat, bus..	16,856,051	21,817,250	10,742,629	19,991,757
Corn, bus....	2,795,968	1,282,563	1,389,294	581,828
Oats, bus....	1,428,501	990,221	423,599	145,972
Rye, bus.....	545,139	770,766	524,866	957,817
Barley, bus..	9,993,994	4,843,581	9,579,698	4,983,855
Malt, bus....	294,034	176,664	8,136	14,978
Buckwheat, bus.	1,196	6,878	.....	.....
Hay, tons....	5,320	8,226	.....	.....
Straw, tons..	211	413	.....	.....
Mill Feed, tons	14,553	11,847	.....	.....

CHICAGO—Reported by F. H. Clutton, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	1,627,000	907,000	1,040,000	597,000
Corn, bus.....	17,946,000	8,935,000	4,946,000	3,301,000
Oats, bus....	3,642,000	4,822,000	2,047,444	1,880,000
Barley, bus..	1,073,000	806,000	598,000	221,000
Rye, bus.....	501,000	393,000	137,000	20,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	921,000	961,000	908,000	1,779,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	1,746,000	1,544,000	699,000	894,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs..	1,584,000	2,621,000	1,437,000	1,155,000
Flax Seed, bus.	117,000	279,000	.....	2,000
Hay, tons ...	8,409	8,359	769	396
Flour, bbls..	1,024,000	1,050,000	551,000	527,000

CHICAGO—Reported by F. H. Clutton, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus.	37,152,000	42,710,000	19,660,000	29,365,000
Corn, bus...	117,775,000	86,021,000	53,898,000	40,032,000
Oats, bus...	53,760,000	49,066,000	34,004,000	26,323,000
Barley, bus.	16,459,000	10,688,000	6,921,000	2,778,000
Rye, bus....	4,841,000	3,793,000	1,407,000	1,894,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	22,195,000	32,174,000	17,169,000	32,778,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	14,461,000	14,981,000	7,620,000	10,130,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs..	20,241,000	25,288,000	13,009,000	13,983,000
Flax Seed, bus.	2,360,000	2,898,000	18,000	19,000
Hay, tons....	103,268	116,397	8,255	10,861
Flour, bbls..	12,351,000	12,287,000	7,081,000	7,776,000

CINCINNATI—Reported by J. A. Hallam, Chief Inspector of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	134,400	165,200	197,400	280,000
Corn, bus....	487,200	296,800	492,800	175,000
Oats, bus....	134,000	310,000	158,000	168,000
Barley, bus..	14,400	4,200	.....	.....
Rye, bus.....	1,400	.....	.....	1,400
Corn, Ear. bus.	3,000	1,000	20,800	2,800
Grain, Sorghums .	2,800	1,400	.....	.....
Hay, tons....	6,919	4,829	.....	.....
Feed, tons...	450	360	.....	.....

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. F. MacDonald, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus...	7,697,292	5,348,112	6,018,073	5,191,616
Corn, bus....	515,022	20,067	.....	.....
Oats, bus....	189,234	78,728	.....	2,333
Barley, bus..	827,572	1,263,557	912,627	1,695,745
Rye, bus.....	608,158	1,314,942	306,552	884,599
Flax Seed, bus.	72,710	376,321	438,617	672,605
Flour, bbls...	78,355	158,510	316,700	447,800

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. F. MacDonald, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus.	110,879,743	111,529,393	97,335,603	100,507,457
Corn, bus.	1,140,077	133,341	499,367	18,016
Oats, bus.	3,040,414	786,919	2,987,560	7,989,911
Barley, bus.	30,239,272	23,127,427	29,690,307	23,529,966
Rye, bus..	13,483,024	27,818,864	12,893,040	31,633,589
Flax Seed, bus. ...	6,264,181	10,598,720	7,032,428	10,100,931

HOUSTON—Reported by W. J. Peterson, Weighmaster of the Merchants Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	.....	.....	.....	64,000
Corn, bus....	.....	.....	282,857	230,796
Barley, bus..	.....	.....	50,000	.....
Kaffir Corn, bus.	.....	.....	229,750	61,727
Milo, bus....	.....	.....	64,371	47,294

HOUSTON—Reported by W. J. Peterson, Weighmaster of the Merchants Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus...	.....	.....	821,225	2,144,440
Corn, bus....	.....	.....	674,988	290,100
Barley, bus.	.....	.....	625,000	.....
Kaffir Corn, bus.	.....	.....	632,082	198,957
Milo, bus....	.....	.....	158,602	59,107

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, Statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	51,632,973	41,024,896	28,315,832	23,899,518
Corn, bus....	1,566	1,675	1,566	11,027
Oats, bus....	3,756,677	1,539,882	1,439,738	719,863
Barley, bus..	4,207,634	3,210,740	2,713,000	2,513,317
Rye, bus.....	770,437	1,231,038	341,546	469,104
Flax Seed, bus.	441,602	515,956	62,669	.....
*Grain, Mixed	262,638	89,514	60,205	60,043

*50 pounds per bushel.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, Statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus. ...	335,453,445	251,213,158	319,376,117	246,460,986
Corn, bus	13,515	88,184	45,932	49,333
Oats, bus	31,355,390	11,095,364	27,398,950	10,401,290
Barley, bus. ...	42,185,805	26,529,844	39,747,848	29,184,560
Rye, bus.	9,981,506	10,278,289	9,986,745	10,341,728
Flax Seed, bus. ...	3,177,056	3,496,289	4,421,800	3,807,909
*Grain, Mixed .	1,758,428	650,684	633,920	395,638

*50 pounds per bushel.

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	270,000	168,000	233,500	213,000
Corn, bus....	3,062,000	1,508,000	2,379,000	2,379,000
Oats, bus....	620,000	448,000	632,000	632,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	3,00	.....	.....	.....

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	4,600,000	5,254,000	2,365,000	4,069,000
Corn, bus....	26,114,000	19,309,000	20,303,000	15,101,000
Oats, bus....	12,638,000	9,520,000	10,760,000	8,052,000
Barley, bus..	91,200	.....	67,200	.....
Rye, bus.....	64,200	91,200	44,400	65,800
Flour, bbls. Mfg.	430,169	411,857	.....	.....

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	6,183,320	4,362,930	3,523,520	3,299,100
Corn, bus....	4,345,500	9,297,000	2,212,500	3,531,000
Oats, bus....	414,000	192,000	156,000	258,000
Barley, bus..	174,400	129,600	70,400	161,600
Rye, bus.....	12,000	36,000	16,500	4,500
Cane Seed, bus.	6,900	14,950	2,300	3,450
Bran and Shorts tons	5,540	3,880	17,960	15,800
Kaffir-Milo, bus.	675,400	905,300	338,000	544,500
Hay, tons ...	21,600	20,964	8,256	8,496
Flour, bbls...	66,625	57,525	632,995	810,875

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus...	97,518,850	89,377,860	56,523,610	55,431,090
Corn, bus....	42,184,500	24,765,000	36,438,000	13,161,000
Oats, bus....	4,440,000	4,194,000	2,516,000	2,856,000
Barley, bus..	2,995,200	1,264,000	2,454,400	820,800
Rye, bus.....	228,000	442,500	282,000	498,000
Flax Seed, bus.	.....	261,000	235,800	4,500
Kaffir Corn, bus.	4,588,100	4,050,200	3,987,000	3,125,500
Hay, tons ...	261,804	256,596	116,160	109,392
Flour, bbls...	814,125	843,150	8,051,650	8,718,775

LOS ANGELES—Reported by the Secretary of the Grain Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, cars..	248	279	.....	.....
Corn, cars....	292	279	.....	.....
Oats, cars....	30	33	.....	.....
Barley, cars..	205	111	.....	.....
Rye, cars.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Seed, bus.....	5	6	.....	.....
Rice, cars....	55	53	.....	.....
Cottonseed, cars	210	193	.....	.....
Beans, cars..	14	18	.....	.....
Kaffir Corn cars	93	81	.....	.....
Milo, cars....	74	67	.....	.....
Flour, bbls...	126	132	.....	.....

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, Secretary, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	79,200	70,560	145,385	145,107
Corn, bus....	3,523,880	1,700,520	1,431,964	236,500
Oats, bus....	728,700	319,700	454,300	297,333
Barley, bus..	1,110,480	758,620	424,050	174,556
Rye, bus.....	48,600	74,250	70,080	29,570
Timothy Seed, lbs.	301,000	30,000	29,905	280,788
Clover Seed, lbs.	118,555	625,049	213,580	201,185
Flax Seed, bus.	77,750	140,140	7,150	.....
Hay, tons....	442	726	24	.....
Flour, bbls...	161,350	190,400	6,300	34,468
Feed, tons...	1,730	3,660	8,445	10,964
Malt, bus.....	20,900	9,500	167,200	269,645

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, Secretary, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	5,006,900	70,560	4,219,716	145,107
Corn, bus....	17,361,320	1,700,520	11,639,346	236,500
Oats, bus....	7,965,900	319,700	8,518,487	297,333
Barley, bus..	14,188,160	758,620	5,318,020	174,556
Rye, bus.....	1,124,460	74,250	590,380	29,570
Timothy Seed, lbs.	301,000	30,000	29,905	280,788
Clover Seed, lbs.	118,555	625,049	213,580	201,185
Flax Seed, bus.	77,750	140,140	7,150	.....
Hay, tons....	442	726	24	.....
Flour, bbls...	2,642,950	190,400	68,600	34,468
Feed, tons...	1,730	3,660	8,445	10,964
Malt, bus.....	20,900	9,500	167,200	269,645

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, Statistician of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus...	8,966,410	7,980,620	3,129,270	2,724,670
Corn, bus....	2,428,640	1,172,540	1,561,640	604,140
Oats, bus....	1,940,200	1,569,620	2,191,940	2,024,200
Barley, bus..	2,514,990	1,831,870	1,660,770	1,134,370
Rye, bus.....	531,040	300,420	335,010	140,310
Flax Seed, bus.	601,080	490,330	168,300	207,690
Hay, tons....	2,320	1,258	564	124
Flour, bbls...	18,688	17,185	890,588	1,120,844

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, Statistician of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus.	126,793,060	112,886,330	55,307,260	48,745,140
Corn, bus..	11,941,030	11,433,850	9,044,080	6,822,280
Oats, bus..	22,478,680	21,836,310	26,208,040	28,359,760
Barley, bus	28,455,820	17,405,680	22,682,430	15,872,170
Rye, bus...	6,713,350	4,888,900	4,181,180	6,272,430
Flax Seed, bus.	12,706,050	12,208,840	4,578,340	2,651,220
Hay, tons..	19,928	29,041	2,344	7,409
Flour, bbls.	235,664	332,746	12,596,495	12,195,685

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. P. Fears, Chief Grain Inspector of the Board of Trade, Ltd.:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus...	.....	.....	304,722	1,253,773
Corn, bus....	.....	.....	2,629,890	65,875
Oats, bus....	.....	.....	63,486	58,181
Barley, bus...	.....	.....	268,000	.....
Rye, bus.....	.....	.....	.....	42,956

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. P. Fears, Chief Grain Inspector of the Board of Trade, Ltd.:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus...	.....	.....	6,332,812	9,852,481
Corn, bus....	.....	.....	6,448,300	3,292,209
Oats, bus....	.....	.....	680,663	1,187,519
Barley, bus...	.....	.....	2,945,866	.....
Rye, bus.....	.....	.....	971,285	983,691

NEW YORK CITY—Reported by H. Heinzer, Statistician of the Produce Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	6,500,400	7,252,800	6,620,000	8,319,000
Corn, bus....	621,000	153,000	465,000	161,000
Oats, bus....	720,000	596,000	438,000	45,000
Barley, bus..	2,492,600	2,874,800	3,426,000	3,660,000
Rye, bus.....	150,000	352,000	.....	445,000
Clover Seed, bags	689	3,075	1,631	19,121
Hay, tons....	2,899	3,727	1,620 bal.	23,242 bal.
Flour, bbls..	1,460,000	1,333,500	394,000	452,000

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, Secretary of the Grain Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	2,067,200	1,702,400	1,820,000	1,323,000
Corn, bus....	1,691,200	5,502,000	963,200	3,217,200
Oats, bus....	746,000	538,000	502,000	518,000
Barley, bus..	44,800	137,600	35,200	169,600
Rye, bus.....	134,200	138,600	130,200	155,400

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, Secretary of the Grain Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	39,420,400	35,746,600	23,556,400	28,446,600
Corn, bus....	27,146,600	23,433,200	31,101,000	19,835,200
Oats, bus....	7,746,000	7,252,000	8,826,000	7,864,000
Barley, bus..	2,051,200	1,512,000	2,094,400	1,425,600
Rye, bus.....	1,453,200	1,526,000	1,671,600	1,681,400

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	134,400	110,400	150,000	141,600
Corn, bus...	3,287,700	2,031,500	2,035,550	978,050
Oats, bus....	734,500	651,800	415,900	475,200
Barley, bus..	283,000	129,800	95,200	78,400
Rye, bus.....	1,200	1,200	.....	.....
Mill Feed, bus.	33,265	37,260	46,720	44,322
Hay, tons....	1,140	1,380	180	100
Flour, bbls...	280,500	298,400	264,800	281,600

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus...	2,138,300	1,249,400	2,072,400	1,157,550
Corn, bus....	27,403,000	26,300,550	13,575,700	14,331,150
Oats, bus....	9,537,200	8,812,175	6,895,700	6,338,800
Barley, bus..	3,029,800	1,613,000	1,423,000	622,800
Rye, bus.....	31,200	22,800	26,400	18,000
Mill Feed, bus.	442,100	345,010	551,712	439,979
Hay, tons....	36,230	44,880	1,670	3,280
Flour, bbls...	3,327,350	3,035,650	3,076,295	2,960,600

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	2,962,941	2,776,842	2,895,806	871,249
Corn, bus....	898,315	74,548	591,932	27,830
Oats, bus....	73,396	106,817	20,000	12,729
Barley, bus..	504,692	546,265	654,125	543,406
Rye, bus.....	1,291	128,893	.....	138,943
Flour, bbls...	160,566	218,388	8,523	34,994

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	11,132,892	20,608,693	10,339,799	17,373,214
Corn, bus....	2,102,159	722,305	1,401,262	57,830
Oats, bus....	1,390,293	1,302,018	374,689	53,838
Barley, bus..	1,802,684	1,214,040	1,533,010	1,239,071
Rye, bus.....	423,830	436,084	412,685	411,381
Flour, bbls..	1,873,851	2,193,565	112,338	237,115

PORTLAND, ORE.—Reported by F. W. Clark, Manager of the Merchants' Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	3,538,000	4,013,000	2,447,616	2,741,824
Corn, bus....	212,750	269,000	223	.....
Oats, bus....	49,400	152,500	13,046	6,252
Barley, bus..	35,200	14,400	26,047	4,660
Rye, bus.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....

ST. LOUIS—Reported by C. B. Rader, Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	3,070,200	1,995,000	2,238,800	1,823,896
Corn, bus....	4,400,200	2,562,000	3,264,371	1,175,200
Oats, bus....	1,668,000	1,358,000	1,318,000	1,163,000
Rye, bus.....	233,000	39,000	1,300	42,350
Barley, bus..	230,400	144,000	36,800	21,800
Kaffir, bus...	123,600	91,200	70,800	49,200
Hay, tons...	6,240	4,920	1,584	1,272
Flour, bbls...	575,710	499,140	411,990	383,930

ST. LOUIS—Reported by C. B. Rader, Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	49,835,800	30,988,000	32,955,620	22,201,496
Corn, bus....	39,288,200	21,062,600	24,914,969	11,423,600
Oats, bus....	21,384,000	20,616,000	18,771,088	17,139,000
Barley, bus..	2,648,900	1,123,200	1,131,750	1,239,800
Rye, bus....	547,700	1,103,700	301,300	930,250
Kaffir Corn, bus.	1,256,100	924,000	574,630	338,670
Hay, tons....	69,016	80,808	20,209	18,978
Flour, bbls...	6,386,500	6,083,150	5,022,807	593,823

SUPERIOR—Reported by J. W. Conner, Secretary of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	3,335,166	4,457,688	852,738	1,034,137
Bonded Wheat, bus.	78,959	44,843	9,967	15,691
Bonded Oats, bus.	.....	2,783	.....	.....
Bonded Rye, bus.	.....	.....	.....	2,267
Bonded Barley, bus.	18,589	24,074	.....	.....
Bonded Flax, bus.	4,507	.....	.....	.....
Corn, bus....	21,287	4,475	.....	.....
Oats, bus....	66,651	10,472	19,198	131,702
Rye, bus.....	683,975	388,666	389,730	112,500
Barley, bus..	1,017,308	615,644	1,045,400	358,101
Flax, bus....	409,456	118,765	52,646	.....

TOLEDO—Reported by A. E. Schultz for the Produce Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	568,230	966,010	127,655	826,905
Corn, bus....	278,750	146,250	93,545	38,385
Oats, bus....	375,150	344,400	180,195	105,135
Barley, bus..	10,800	6,000	1,500	.....
Rye, bus.....	3,600	56,315	1,700	60,025
Timothy Seed, bags	962	1,695	501	832
Clover Seed, bags	2,540	2,501	803	1,197
Alsike, bags.	216	959	62	353

TOLEDO—Reported by A. E. Schultz for the Produce Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	12,250,085	16,877,520	6,317,575	7,565,175
Corn, bus....	1,673,750	3,112,500	471,205	1,665,915
Oats, bus....	5,104,630	8,335,940	2,249,780	4,947,340
Barley, bus..	298,800	82,800	41,765	13,080
Rye, bus.....	88,800	225,515	35,660	159,970
Timothy Seed, bags	11,180	27,958	9,161	23,729
Clover Seed, bags	17,301	21,909	17,076	19,082
Alsike, bags.	5,703	6,713	4,419	2,175

THE GRAIN MARKET SITUATION

BY G. A. COLLIER

Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics

There were no important new developments in the grain market during the latter part of December and the first two weeks in January, but a somewhat weaker tone developed in the wheat market influenced by the slow demand for the unusually large surplus still available in North America and the prospect of a record supply in the Southern Hemisphere this season. Prices of wheat for May delivery reached the lowest point of the season during the first week in January but at this writing January 10 have advanced around 3 cents per bushel from the low point. The rye market turned weaker with wheat while corn and other feed grains held steady, prices of corn for May delivery reaching the highest point for the season to date.

The large available supply this season, together with a slow demand for the record stocks of wheat in store in North America and increased competition from the prospective record harvest in the Southern Hemisphere, was a weakening factor in the domestic wheat market at the beginning of the new year. The world's visible, according to trade estimates, now totals around 404,000,000 bushels, or about 110,000,000 bushels larger than last season. The carryover of old wheat in Argentina is placed at about 13,000,000 bushels by the trade. Harvesting is not yet completed in the Southern Hemisphere but the combined harvest of Argentina and Australia promises to be over 400,000,000 bushels this season, according to private estimates. If these estimates are borne out some 35 to 50 million bushels more wheat will be available for export from Argentina and Australia this season than was shipped out from the 1927 harvest.

Offerings of this new crop grain are competing with marketings from North America, where record amounts of wheat are still in store. United States exports of wheat and flour have been only about two-thirds as large as last season for the six months period July through December. Canadian exports, however, have been considerably larger than last season but the increase was only about equal to the carryover at the beginning of the season and includes exports from the head of the lakes where it may be held in storage for sometime before shipment overseas. Stocks of Canadian wheat in United States markets are the largest on record and total over 50,000,000 bushels.

Argentine wheat on January 7 was being offered in European and Australian in Oriental markets at 5-8 cents below quotations on wheat from the United States and Canada. At the close of the first week in January new Argentine wheat for January shipment was quoted c.i.f. England at $1.27½ compared with $1.35¾ for No. 3 Manitoba afloat and $1.39¼ for United States Pacific Coast wheat for January shipment. Sixty-three pound Argentine Rosa Fe wheat afloat was quoted in Liverpool January 4 at $1.25¾ and No. 2 Australian for January shipment at $1.38½.

The cash Winter wheat markets have followed the decline in future prices because of the poor mill demand and practically no export outlet, except for some of the cheaper grades which are sold on sample. Twelve per cent protein No. 2 Hard Winter was selling at the May price of $1.12⅛ to 4 cents under at Kansas City at the close of the market January 9. Thirteen per cent protein was bringing 1-5 cent over the May. Spring wheat cash markets, on the other hand, were independently firm and premiums for good milling quality wheat had been advanced sufficiently to offset the decline in future prices. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring 12 per cent protein was quoted at Minneapolis January 9 at the May price of $1.13⅝ to about 3 cents over. Thirteen per cent protein was selling at 8-10 cents over the May. Canadian Spring wheat markets, however, declined with the futures, No. 1 Manitoba being quoted at the close of the market January 4 at $1.14¾, which would compare in a general way with quotations of $1.27¾-1.31¾ for No. 1 Dark Northern at Minneapolis.

The domestic Durum wheat market is holding relatively firmer than other Spring wheat. A fair export inquiry from Italy, together with an active demand from domestic mills which were taking good size amounts at increased premiums, was a strengthening factor. Twelve per cent protein No. 1 Amber or No. 1 Mixed was selling at Minneapolis at the close of the first week in January at the May price of 88⅛ cents to about 12 cents over. Thirteen per cent protein was bringing 3-16 cent over the Duluth May. At Duluth the Durum wheat market was rather inactive. Better grades were scarce and export demand was of small volume.

The influence of the cheaper Southern Hemisphere wheat has been particularly noticeable in the markets of the Pacific Northwest where trading is reported to be practically at a standstill. Export mills were having a good flour demand and were paying $1.17-1.18 per bushel for Soft and western White wheats, which was well above an export basis. Lack of trans-Pacific ocean space to move their flour, however, was restricting the mill demand for this wheat. Australian White wheats were being offered in the Oriental markets ⅝ cents below the price at which Pacific Coast wheat could be delivered to those markets on the basis of current quotations in the Portland market. The lower prices for Soft Red Winter wheat in the central western markets have practically eliminated the demand from that territory for Pacific Coast White wheats.

FEED GRAINS STEADY

The market for the principal feed grains continues to hold fairly steady despite the weakness in the wheat and rye market. Domestic inquiry for corn has been sufficient to hold the cash market for that grain practically unchanged. Export demand has not been of large volume, although exports since the first of November have been about 6,000,000 bushels larger than last season. Industries and feeders have absorbed most of the offerings and the rapid increase in stocks sphere wheat has been particularly noticeable in has apparently been checked. About 18,438,000 bushels of corn were in store at the principal markets at the close of December, or about 10,000,000 bushels of corn less than were on hand there a year ago.

Receipts of corn at the principal markets have fallen off materially since the middle of December and there has been some indication that the peak of the movement has already passed. No. 3 Yellow corn at this writing is being quoted in the principal markets at 80-85 cents per bushel, which is practically the same price at which it was selling in the same markets a year ago.

There has been practically no change in the oats market during the past two weeks. Receipts are running relatively small for this time of the year, demand is active and offerings are being readily taken. No. 3 White oats were quoted January 9 at Minneapolis at 43¾-44¾ cents compared with quotations at 46-48¼ cents and 47-48 cents at Chicago and Kansas City, respectively. Current arrivals have been about equal to market needs and stocks have been held about unchanged at 15,000,000 bushels.

The barley market has also shown little change. Movement is not large and all offerings are being readily taken. There was some decrease in stocks in store but nearly 11,000,000 bushels of barley are being held at the principal markets compared with less than 5,000,000 bushels in store a year ago. Exports of United States barley have been running below 500,000 bushels a week recently, although more barley has been shipped out this season to date than for the entire season any previous year. Prices have held about unchanged with best malting grades quoted at Minneapolis January 9 at 65-66 cents and at Chicago at 64-68 cents per bushel. Feed grades were selling at Minneapolis on that date at 54-56 cents and at Chicago at 58-62 cents per bushel.

FLAX MARKET HOLDING STEADY

A continued good demand from crushers for the limited offerings of flaxseed has given the flax market a steady tone and prices have held practically unchanged during the past two weeks. Flax at Minneapolis is now selling at 18-20 cents per bushel higher than a year ago, whereas prices of Argentine flax in Buenos Aires are only about 10 cents higher than last season, reflecting the larger crop in that country. An urgent demand for feed and relatively high prices of mill feeds and concentrates, both in the United States and Europe, have been the principal strenghtening factors in the flax market, since oil prices are not high and production of oil has been unusually heavy to supply meal to meet trade requirements. The domestic supply is being supplemented by continued large shipments from Argentina and by imports of Canadian flax. Over 75,000,000 bushels of flax were shipped from Argentina during 1928. Of this amount about 15,000,000 bushels were reported destined to the United States. Another good crop of flax is in prospect in Argentina and Argentine seed for January-February shipment is being quoted at this writing at $1.80 per bushel c.i.f. New York. This compares with $2.34-2.41 per bushel for No. 1 spot seed which was being quoted at Minneapolis.

SPANISH WHEAT CROP

The Norte de Castilla estimates that the 1927-28 Spanish wheat crop harvested the past summer amounted to 26,400,000 metric quintals, as compared with 32,200,000 quintals harvested in the calendar year 1927, and the yield of 34,290,000 quintals in 1926 As in the previous year, it is believed that the excessive rainfall in the principal producing regions last spring was responsible for the fact that the production in 1928 was not greater.

The most important wheat growing regions of Spain are Old and New Castille, which under normal conditions produce one-half of the wheat harvest in the country, but in 1928 the yield in these two sections were less than usual and the total did not quite reach one-half of the crop of the country. However, the grain is cultivated in all parts of the country and to an important extent in Andalucia and Aragon.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

FEED VALUE OF HAYS GIVEN OFFICIAL ANALYSIS

There is no material difference, reports the Department of Agriculture, between the amounts of digestible nutrients contained in the important upland Prairie hays, and important grass hays, Timothy hay, and Johnson hay. In the formulation of the United States grades of these various kinds of hay those variations in feed value caused by time of cutting, weather damage, and fermentation were taken into consideration.

Usually the grade or quality of any one of these hays is of more importance than the kind as a guide to feed value. In a few cases the Prairie and grass hays contain larger amounts of digestible nutrients than Timothy or Johnson hay.

Many horse, mule, and cattle feeders are of the opinion that hay made from either Prairie grass or other grasses is of inferior value to either Timothy or Johnson hay. In those cases where Bluestem, Bluegrass, Redtop, or other kind of grass hay is overripe, bleached and fibrous when harvested, the prejudice of the feeders is usually justified, because all kinds of Prairie or other grass hays, when overripe, are comparatively low in feed value and palatability. The same thing is true, however, with overripe Timothy or Johnson hay. Feeders' prejudices against grass hays are usually founded on experience had with these hays when in an overripe and bleached condition.

The effect of overripeness on the feed value of Timothy may be seen plainly from the analyses for Timothy cut at various stages of maturity, which show that Timothy cut not later than full bloom has a higher feed value than Timothy cut at the ripe seed stage. The same principles apply to both the Prairie and other grass hays.

U. S. STANDARDS REFLECT FEED VALUE OF HAY

The United States hay standards for Timothy, Johnson, Prairie and grass hay, reflect, in an approximate manner, those variations in feed value caused by time of cutting, weather damage, fermentation and the percentage of foreign material.

Hay to meet the requirements of the United States No. 1 grade must be cut early, cured with little or no damage from rain or sweating, and must not contain over 10 per cent of foreign material.

Hay which meets the requirements of No. 2 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early cut hay which received an appreciable though not severe degree of weather damage, or (b) late cut, though not fully ripe, hay which was cured with little or no weather damage, and in either case the hay must not contain over 15 per cent foreign matter.

Hay which meets the requirements of No. 3 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early cut hay which was severely weather damaged, or (b) distinctly overripe hay, and in either case the hay must not contain over 20 per cent foreign material.

United States Sample grade hay is either (a) hay that is unsound because of wetness, must, or mold, (b) hay which contains over 20 per cent foreign material, or (c) badly overripe hay.

From the preceding descriptions of the various grades of Prairie hay, grass hay, Timothy hay and Johnson hay, it may be seen that the hay of each grade has a somewhat different quality or feed value. There is no material difference, however, in the feed value of Timothy and upland Prairie hay if the two kinds of hay are of the same grade.

The practical experience of many horse, mule, and cattle feeders in the North Central, South Central, and Western States, as well as the experience of the United States Army in horse feeding, fully substantiates the statement that most of the Prairie hays or grass hays are fully as nutritious as Timothy or Johnson hay, providing the grass hays are of comparable grade. In fact, practical feeding experience indicates that several kinds of Prairie and grass hay, produced under soil and climatic conditions very favorable to hay quality, are considered superior to Timothy or Johnson hay when comparable grades are considered.

Federal hay inspection for hays of these kinds is now available to shippers and buyers of hay at Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Houston, San Antonio, Oklahoma City, and at a few shipping points in Oklahoma.

SELLS FEEDS FOR ILLINOIS STOCK

The State of Illinois has been inserted into the northern part of the United States like an enormous wedge, so that its longitudinal dimension is sufficiently great to give it some of the aspects of the South at the lower end, along with the unmistakable characteristics of the North at the upper. Midway between these extremes and extending well into both of them is a vast fertile area which produces excellent crops and supports ever growing industries. With this widespread agricultural territory there naturally comes a demand for feeds which increases annually. Livestock is raised in most counties on a large scale, and the modern breeder of farm stock requires plenty of properly prepared feeds in order to secure the essential balanced rations.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE OF E. E. LILLY & SON, DECATUR, ILL.

Among the firms who serve a liberal slice of this central Illinois territory in this respect is that of E. E. Lilly & Son, Decatur. The property of this concern is shown in the illustration above. This office and warehouse is situated conveniently with an industrial track direct connecting the plant with the Illinois Central Railroad. The advantageous location occupied by these buildings is 490-498 South Franklin Street, Decatur, Ill.

In addition ot a growing feed business, the firm also handles coal and storage. Established in 1891, the firm is now composed of E. E. Lilly and H. E. Lilly, and has been successful in maintaining a favorable reputation for fair dealing and dependable products.

OFFICIAL HINT ON RAY-FEED

Two recent patents may result in new and cheaper supplies of feeds rich in vitamin D, the Department of Agriculture announces. One covers "the irradiation of feeds with ultra-violet light," says the report, but no indication is given as to whether the Steenbock process, developed at Madison, Wis., is the patent referred to. The other patent, receiving official commendation, deals with the extraction of vitamin D from inedible oils.

The vitamin D is the one which takes the place of, or supplements natural sunlight. The fullest account available of how "Steenbock, the sun-trapper" hit upon the feed irradiation discovery is contained in "Hunger Fighters," latest book of Paul De Kruif. (Over 80,000 copies have been sold.) The Steenbock process has been temporarily trusted to the Quaker Oats Company. Exhaustive experiments with irradiated feed now are in progress on that concern's experimental farm. Results of these trials may be announced in 1929.

MEAL FOR DUCK FATTENING

As a possible alternative from a good commercial duck fattening mash, the following balanced ration is to be recommended by feed dealers to customers interested in bringing their ducks around to a good weight:

Eighty parts of cornmeal are mixed with 10 parts of red dog flour, 10 parts of meat scrap to which may be added a considerable amount of meduim-sized grit. Such a mixture should not be fed in a sloppy condition, but may be soaked overnight, drained, and fed the following morning.

SYNTHETIC FEED FROM WOOD

Speaking before an audience at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. Friedrich Bergius, young German chemist, declared that a hog feed made from wood waste, now is in competition with natural feeds abroad. He claimed to have witnessed proof that the new compound introduced into a pig ration, had improved the weight of the swine at a very low cost.

Dr. Bergius thinks it largely a matter of time before wood feed will replace corn as an animal feed, although he admits whatever advances are made in the use of synthetic feed will be slow "because of the economic factor involved in developing the machinery for its production on a large scale."

H. F. Weiss, of Madison, Wis., has just been granted a patent on cattle feed manufactured from sawdust. This feed will be made at Cloquet, Minn., where a plant has been equipped to change cellulose to sugar by acid treatment.

SPROUTED OATS FOR GEESE

Good quality oats, purchased from the local elevator and processed in one of the various types of oat sprouters available, make ideal feed for geese, whose special care in January is important if maximum egg production is to be obtained.

In feeding breeders, it is well to keep their weight normal, and guard against the over-feeding which is a virtue when fattening is the aim. A major cause of infertile goose eggs is excess weight in the layer.

Commercial feeds, specially designed to be fed to breeders have been put on the market for retailing through local elevators.

THE A-B-C-D AND E OF VITAMINS

Yellow corn and codliver oil, by this time are well recognized in the trade as beneficial feed ingredients because of the fact that they supply vitamin A, the "fat-soluble" element which feed lot experiments have proven is an essential.

Yeast, the outer coverings of cereals and certain green feedstuffs likewise are known as the source of vitamin B, the element which maintains the nervous systems of stock and poultry. Reproductive functions are heavily dependent on this feed balancer.

Vitamin C is something of a stumbling block to the amateur ration designer, but it is worth only slight attention. Adequate pasturage is a primary source of this item. With humans, of course, fresh vegetables, milk and citrus fruits are the standard sources.

Vitamin D is the anti-ricket feed factor. Ultra violet lights may supply it artificially in the future.

At present the mainstay of the feeder in this connection is high quality codliver oil.

Even scientists are, as yet, quite hazy on the life and habits of the final, elusive, and life-giving vitamin, E. Most cereals are thought to contain it, and this is the basic reason why grain must ever be the foundation for all feed concoctions.

HOLLAND IS CHIEF SOURCE OF DRIED MILK IMPORTS

During the first 11 months of 1928 the United States imported 2,933,473 pounds of whole milk powder valued at $556,374, and 656,489 pounds of skimmed milk powder valued at $57,709 the Department of Commerce stated January 4. The statement follows in full text:

Imports in the like period of 1927 were as follows: Whole milk powder, 3,264,794 pounds, $628,745; skimmed milk powder, 3,147,643 pounds, $221,401.

Of the 1928 imports of whole milk powder, 2,230,101 pounds were supplied by the Netherlands, followed in order by Canada, which shipped in 564,149 pounds, the United Kingdom, 116,375; Germany, 16,556, New Zealand, 1,530, and Australia, 252, while from other countries 4,510 pounds were received.

Canada supplied the bulk of skimmed milk powder imports, furnishing 541,354 pounds, followed by the United Kingdom with 115,012 pounds. Only two other countries shipped the product to the United States during the January-November period, these being New Zealand and Australia, but the quantities furnished by them were negligible.

FEED LAW BOOK REVISED

The Digest of Feed Laws, compiled by the American Feed Manufacturers Association and loaned to the members of that organization, has been revised and brought up to date. Secretary L. F. Brown has sent out six new sheets for insertion in the file, covering changes in the laws of the following states: Alabama, Mississippi, New York, Tennessee. The names of new feed control officials are also given.

BLIZZARDS BRING BETTER DEMAND IN HAY MARKET

Hay markets showed a firmer tone during the forepart of this month with offerings generally light, and demand in the heavy consuming areas stronger as a result of more wintry weather and the passing of the holiday and inventory period. Snow storms over the middle-western and northern areas stimulated consumption and tended to restrict country loadings. Continued relatively high prices of feedstuffs other than grains were also a strengthening factor in the hay market, says the latest hay market news report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Timothy markets held generally steady and offerings of top grades were scarce. Receipts of hay at Boston were light and mostly medium to lower grades but demand was only moderate and with the scarcity of top grade offerings some receivers were inclined to hold for higher prices. Receipts at New York were below those of week ago and prices steadied with a more active demand for most classes of hay. Demand at Cincinnati was materially stronger with a better shipping inquiry from the Southeast. Timothy and Timothy-Clover mixtures at this point were in excellent demand as were also the dairy hays.

Alfalfa markets continued firm with offerings of good quality hay insufficient for trade requirements. Top grades at Kansas City advanced sharply with several sales of best quality hay at $32 or slightly over, the highest price since last May. Small reserve stocks were particularly apparent as wintry weather stimulated demand and resulted in keen competition and ready absorption of good quality hay.

Inquiries from the South and East were active, but shippers were unable to fill orders. The movement from Colorado was about the same as in preceding weeks but from Kansas it was quite light. A fairly liberal movement of medium to lower grades from Nebraska to Iowa and Wisconsin reflected the present relatively high price levels. Prices at Omaha continued practically unchanged. The Houston market was quiet. In and near San Antonio, receipts of hay were very small as the supply of local forage was still nearly sufficient for current needs. The Los Angeles market was firm with increased demand and only moderate offerings. The San Francisco market was steady. Prices in the Yakima Valley were unchanged but demand was stronger. Prairie markets were steady with better demand influenced somewhat by the scarcity of other hays. Offerings at Kansas City were light and a better local inquiry resulted in a slight advance in quotations of top grades.

SWEET FEED FOR POULTRY, TOO

Molasses, a balanced ration delicacy once reserved only for horses and other four-footed stock, today is recognized as a feed factor helpful in poultry rations. The much-heralded laxative quality of this sweet feed ingredient is not its only good point. It definitely adds to the vitamin content of poultry feed.

Molasses never is used in any feed, of course, as anything but a supplemental product. A high proportion tends to destroy the even consistency, as well as the balance, of feed. When blackstrap is put on the market in powdered form, by a firm whose reliability is accepted, the popularity of molasses as a feed ingredient will be greatly increased.

TARIFF EXPERTS NOTE LARGE HAY IMPORTS IN FACE OF POOR DEMAND

Rapid decline in the number of horses in recent years, especially in cities, has caused a sharp decrease for hay market, according to a survey by specialists of the Tariff Commission covering beef cattle, and the production of hay.

In the face of this decrease in demand, imports have maintained considerable volume, the survey shows. The study has not been completed.

An investigation of the hay trade under the general powers of the commission was ordered just seven months ago. Most of the imported hay, the preliminary report of this month indicates, crosses the section of the Canadian border that extends from Buffalo to Maine, and competes with hay produced in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England. New York and Pennsylvania are the most important surplus states of this region, usually shipping into New England, New Jersey and, to a lesser extent, to the states farther south.

"The cash market for hay," says the commission, "consists principally of the demand by owners of horses in the urban centers and by dairy farmers, especially by those having farms near the large cities where land is too valuable for extensive production of hay."

FEED MUST RENEW MINERAL

More than 33⅓ per cent of the dry matter in an egg is mineral matter. That is a point for the feed sideliner to remember as it explains why a laying hen, producing 200 eggs per year, will consume between 50 and 60 per cent of her weight in feed minerals.

Commercial mineral mixtures have reached a high state of perfection. They include not only phosphorus, chlorine and calcium, but an imposing list of other minerals that will help admirably to round out the grain rations not only of stock but of poultry.

Merely balancing proteins, carbohydrates, fats and fibre is not enough. The bones are the frame on which the meat must hang, and bones require a constant renewal of the minerals composing them.

U. S. COMMENDS OIL SEED FEED

In regions where much corn, stover, fodder, Timothy, or other carbohydrate feed is used, it is important to use some feed that is high in protein, such as cottonseed meal, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Cottonseed meal stimulates the appetite of fattening cattle and causes them to consume more feed and likewise to make greater gains.

Another reason why cottonseed meal is highly prized for feeding cattle is that it puts on a glossy finish, which makes them sell better than cattle having harsh, rough coats. There is also a tendency for cattle receiving cottonseed meal to put on a smooth, even covering of firm flesh. For stock cattle weighing 500 to 750 pounds, from one to two pounds of the meal is enough to balance properly most roughage rations. Fattening cattle may get as high as seven pounds a day for from 90 to 120 days, or longer if silage and other roughage is given also.

Cottonseed products—meal, cake, hulls—now vary widely in price, grade, and protein content. Some feeders prefer to buy the lower grade products, believing they are more economical because they are lower in price. They are usually deceiving themselves, however, says the Department.

CUMARIN MAKES HAY BITTER

The woody growth of Sweet Clover as it reaches maturity and the bitter taste due to the cumarin it contains have been the principal causes for refusal of livestock to eat it. On this account some dealers have thought it practically worthless as a feed. However, all kinds of livestock will not only eat sweet clover pasturage but also the hay when it is cut and cured at the proper stage.

Sweet Clover, like most of the common legumes, contains a large amount of protein, thus making it a valuable feed for growing stock and milk production. Analyses made by the Agricultural Chemistry Department of the Idaho Experiment Station indicate that Sweet Clover is about equal to Alfalfa as a feed for livestock. It carries about the same amount of protein, is only slightly lower in carbohydrates, and when cut at the proper stage is very little higher in crude fiber.

The high protein content of Sweet Clover makes it a valuable feed. In fact, actual feeding experiments conducted at various experiment stations throughout the United States have shown that it is only slightly inferior to Alfalfa for feeding purposes. The hay, when cut the first year, is fine-stemmed and leafy and very similar to Alfalfa in appearance. Unless the crop is cut at the proper stage the second year, however, it is likely to be stemmy and unpalatable.

ALL-MASH NOT NEW SYSTEM

All-mash rations for poultry were tried out in Geneva, N. Y., as early as 1895, and in 1915 the Ohio Experiment Station revived this subject by thorough trials. However, many feeder-customers of elevator-feed stores consider this a new subject and want to learn more of it.

There seems to be about as much evidence for, as against the system. Local conditions must decide the situation for individual feeders.

The all-mash mixture usually contains double the amount of grains and half the usual amount of protein concentrates, minerals, etc., which the regular mash contains. However, the regular mash is supplemented by scratch feed, so it looks like a toss-up.

In the preparation of the mash mixtures, it is desirable to have as large a proportion of the mixture in granular form as possible. This is accomplished by grinding the corn so the larger particles are about the size of a half kernel of wheat; the use of medium meat scraps; and chick size granulated bone.

HAZARD IN WINTER FEED SALE

Given the best of the high-powered, scientifically blended commercial feeds on the market today, any fowl or animal would, nevertheless, be short lived if those two unbranded, unadvertised essentials, water and sunlight, were withheld.

Winter months sometimes bring many unwarranted complaints against grain feed bought out of the stocks carried by local grain men. Nine times out of 10, the trouble which complainants have had can be traced to unsanitary housing, water

supplies frozen up, or lack of sunlight or sunlight supplements, such as cod liver oil.

As a result of this situation, some dealers now make a practice of attaching special 'Winter Warning" tags to feed bags, reminding the buyer that the best of feeds must be supplemented by special care as to water, etc., during cold weather. Complaints are merchandising hazards to be avoided.

CANADIAN FEEDS DEPRESS NEW YORK MARKET

By C. K. TRAFTON

The strong tone of practically all feeds in the New York market reported in our previous review was succeeded by a distinctly easier tendency during the past month—declines on the list generally ranging from 40 cents to $3 per ton. This reaction was owing largely to the fact that the former high prices attracted larger offerings of wheat feeds from Canadian producers, as a result of which bran and middlings led the downward movement. At the same time it was still evident that the majority of distributors and consumers in this territory were amply supplied as a result of the heavy advance buying done several months ago. Hence the cheaper Canadian offers resulted in only a scattering business here, whereas a much better business was reported at other seaboard markets. American producers offered little competition, one large mill re-entering the market to offer in a small way only, while others were entirely out, being still far behind on their deliveries and in some cases not having completed their November contracts. Corn goods, which had advanced sharply when the mills withdrew offers last month, reacted when a few producers again offered on a small scale and found buyers indifferent. The price is still too high to result in much business. Cotton seed oil meal remained lifeless in spite of price concessions of 50 cents @ $1.35 cents, it being evident that consumers are well stocked. The beet pulp market reflected the virtually complete exhaustion of domestic supplies. Buyers in urgent need of supplies were showing much closer interest in imported goods and were forced to pay up to $53 @ $53.50 delivered. They have also paid up to $49, N. Y. basis for February shipment pulp offered by re-sellers, but this supply also seems to be well cleaned up as no more forward offers are reported.

LEGUME HAY RECEIVES MORE FREE PUBLICITY

Experimental feeding trials where legume hays have been compared with the nonlegumes for milk production have invariably shown that the legumes produce more milk at less feed cost. Not only are the legumes efficient as milk producers, but they are almost indispensable in the proper feeding of dairy heifers. Their palatability and high protein and lime content make them especially valuable for growing animals.

The above paragraph reflects the general tone of a late Government publication of interest to hay dealers and hay feeders alike. It is Bulletin No. 1573-F of the Department of Agriculture.

Its illustrated pages carry an exposition of the feed value in various legume roughages such as Clover, Alfalfa and Soya Bean hay.

SLOW TRADE IN NEW YORK HAY MARKET

By C. K. TRAFTON

There was no important change in general conditions in the New York hay market during the month under review. Business as a rule continued very slow and the market as a whole was lacking in clear-cut form. For example, there was enough demand at times for certain grades in certain yards to cause greater firmness whereas, on the other hard, similar grades would be easier in other yards owing to some surplus of supply. Speaking in a general way, it can be said that all grades in large bales declined after early steadiness, while small bales developed more firmness early in the period and failed to follow the large bales when the latter declined. This irregularity was owing to a reversal of the conditions noted in our previous review. In short, instead of being in the minority as previously, the large bales made up the bulk of the arrivals, especially after the arrival of another river barge, and as a consequence there were some accumulations and a resultant shading of $1 in prices. The latter, however, was entirely nominal as far as No. 1 hay was concerned, that grade being virtually non-existent most of the time and was generally unquoted in various price tables. As usual, the light demand in evidence was still centered mainly in choice grades. After the $1 decline on the large bales, the market again became a little firmer owing to reduced offers of both large and small. The bulk of the arrivals were of medium or poor grade, and especially on the barge, some of the hay being weather stained and having a ground smell. As an indication of the generally low quality, it is to be noted that most of the sales were at $20 or less. Experienced and conservative traders are still of the opinion that the differences between the values of top and bottom grades is likely to widen as they expect continued light arrivals of choice qualities and possibly some increase in the arrivals of poor hay.

NEW YEAR FEED PRICE WEAK

The feed market was weaker during the week ending January 9, largely as a result of a slow demand according to the weekly feed market review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Wheat feeds were "easy" and prices of the principal concentrates held barely steady. Alfalfa meal was firmer but hominy feed continued weak. Gluten feed and meal were strong with active demand for the limited offerings.

The production of wheat feeds as indicated by flour production increased slightly from the low point of the season reached last week. The output at the principal milling centers totaled about 1,308,000 barrels during the week ending January 5, compared with 1,265,000 barrels the week previous,, and 1,437,000 barrels two weeks ago. The decline however was largely seasonal as the output was about equal to that for the corresponding weeks of the past four years.

GOLD CREAM
TOFOR
START~ALL
GROW~ALL
LAY~ALL
CARBO - LAS
POPPY Eshelman's ORGANYX

NEW FEED BRANDS

"START-ALL" prepared poultry feeds. Chapin & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed November 3, 1928. Serial No. 274,762. Published December 11, 1928.

"GROW-ALL" prepared poultry feeds. Chapin & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed November 3, 1928. Serial No. 274,763. Published December 11, 1928.

"LAY-ALL" prepared poultry feeds. Chapin & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed November 3, 1928. Serial No. 274,764. Published December 11, 1928.

"TOFOR" dairy feed. Phelps & Sibley Company, Inc., Cuba, N. Y. Filed May 28, 1928. Serial No. 267,142. Published December 11, 1928.

"DOLLAR SIGN STANCHION" prepared horse and dairy feeds. Milwaukee Grain & Feed Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed October 3, 1928. Serial No. 274,395. Claims use since August 25, 1905. Published December 25, 1928.

"ESHELMAN'S" prepared poultry, pigeon and livestock foods. John W. Eshelman & Sons, Lancaster, Pa. Filed November 16, 1928, under section 5b of the act of 1905 as amended in 1920. Serial No. 275,388. Applicant is the owner of registration No. 248,851, effected under the 10-year provisio. Claims use since January, 1905, as to poultry and pigeon foods, and since January, 1916, as to livestock foods. Published January 1, 1929.

"GOLD CREAM" mixed feed for livestock. Whyte Feed Mills, doing business as Ozark Feed Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark. Filed November 19, 1928. Serial No. 275,543. Claims use since July 1, 1926. Published January 1, 1929.

"CARBO-LAS" mixed feed for livestock. Whyte Feed Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark. Filed November 19, 1928. Serial No. 275,544. Claims use since July, 1924. Published January 1, 1929.

"ORGANYX" mineral feed for stock and poultry. Anderson, Smith & Hamilton, doing business as Double Check Products Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed November 23, 1928. Serial No. 275,711. Claims use since October 1, 1928. Published January 1, 1929.

"POPPY" dried pop corn. Sac City Canning Company, Sac City, Iowa. Filed November 23, 1928. Serial No. 275,751. Claims use since October, 1927. Published January 1, 1929.

Trademarks Registered

250,965. Food for hogs. Universal Mills, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed July 19, 1928. Serial No. 269,875. Published September 25, 1928. Granted December 18, 1928.

250,976. Cod-liver oil for mixing with chicken and cattle feed. The Martin Dennis Company, Newark, N. J. Filed June 25, 1928. Serial No. 268,619. Published October 9, 1928. Granted December 18, 1928.

251,034. Poultry, dairy, and stock feeds. The McMillen Company, Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed August 29, 1928. Serial No. 271,703. Published October 9, 1928. Granted December 25, 1928.

251,097. Pig and hog feed. United Bi-Product Company, Kansas City, Mo. Filed March 14, 1928. Serial No. 263,187. Published October 9, 1928. Granted December 25, 1928.

251,124. Mixed feed, horse feed, horse and mule feed, grit, barley chops, dairy feed, chick fattener, chick starter and grower egg mash, corn feed meal, ground oats, ground kaffir, rye chop, and pigeon feed. The Pittsburg Elevator Company, Pittsburg, Kan. Filed June 30, 1928. Serial No. 268,938. Published October 9, 1928. Granted December 25, 1928.

251,163. Rabbit food. Ransom Coal & Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo. Filed August 2, 1928. Serial No. 270,507. Published October 16, 1928. Granted January 1, 1929.

251,164. Mineral feeds for hogs, poultry, cattle, sheep and horses. Moorman Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed August 2, 1928. Serial No. 270,495. Published October 16, 1928. Granted January 1, 1929.

251,226. Grain bags. Schuler-O'Connell Grain Company, Stockton, Calif. Filed June 5, 1928. Serial No. 267,514. Published October 16, 1928. Granted January 1, 1929.

251,241. Beans, split peas, and lentils in dried natural state. Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio. Filed May 2, 1928. Serial No. 265,777. Published October 16, 1928. Granted January 1, 1929.

251,310. Binder twine. Plymouth Cordage Company, Plymouth, Mass. Filed January 7, 1928. Serial No. 260,240. Published October 16, 1928. Granted January 1, 1929.

Labels Registered

35,146.—Title—Oh Boy. For poultry feeds. Rudy-Patrick Seed Company, Kansas City, Mo. Published October 15, 1928. Registered December 25, 1928.

THE 1928 production of corn in 17 countries, which last year raised 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,266,896,000 bushels, or 0.5 per cent below the production of 3,284,140,000 bushels in the same countries last year.

ASSOCIATIONS

CONVENTION CALENDAR

January 17-18.—Mid-winter meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Association, at the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

January 23-25, 1929.—Silver anniversary convention of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

January 24-25.—Twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, at the Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.

February 5-7.—Annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, at Joliet, Ill.

February 5-7.—Eighteenth annual convention of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Fargo, N. D.

February 13-14.—Annual meeting of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Association (place to be announced later).

February 19-20.—Semi-annual meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, at Binghamton, N. Y.

February 19-21.—Minnesota Farmers Elevator Association, Hotel West, Minneapolis, Minn.

February 19-21.—Annual meeting of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Association (place to be announced later).

February 21.—Annual meeting of the Tri-state Country Grain Shippers Association, at Minneapolis, Minn.

June 6-8.—Annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, at the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

October 14, 15, 16.—Thirty-third annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, at Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

October 14-16.—Annual meeting of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Association, at the Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

October 14-16.—Annual meeting of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Association, at the Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

INDIANA DEALERS PLAN MEETING

The annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association will be held January 24 and 25, in Indianapolis, Ind., with headquarters at the Board of Trade. Mayor Slack of Indianapolis will make the address of welcome; Mark Miller, president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, will welcome the grain dealers on behalf of the exchange; and E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, Ind., will respond.

Among those who are slated to address the convention are the following: Secretary Charles Quinn of the Grain Dealers National Association; R. H. Carr, Purdue University; F. A. Jost, Chicago; C. A. Waalen, Federal grain inspector; Edgar Evans, Indianapolis; Harold Gray, Crawfordsville; Ed. Wasmuth, Huntington.

A special tribute will be paid to the memory of the late Charles B. Riley, who was for many years secretary of the association. This address will be by John R. McCardle, of the Indiana Service Commission, who was a life-long friend of Mr. Riley. The election of officers will also take place. The banquet will be held the night of January 24 at the Elks Club, with dancing and entertainment. Lew Hill is the chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

S. D. FARMER DEALERS MEET

A three-day session was held in Mitchell, S. D., commencing December 11, by the Farmers Elevator Association of South Dakota. The following officers were elected: A. L. Berg, Baltic, president; A. R. Fryer, Deland, first vice-president; H. E. Covey, Hamill, second vice-president; F. H. Sloan, Sioux Falls, secretary; E. J. Oyan, Baltic, treasurer.

Prominent out-of-state speakers as well as men versed on the subject from South Dakota appeared on the program. They included W. J. Kuhrt, senior agricultural economist, Washington; J. W. Shorthill, secretary of the Farmers National Grain Dealers association, Omaha; E. L. Kreger, manager of the Iowa Farmers Co-operative Brokerage Department; A. E. Anderson, director of extension of state college, and William F. Schnaidt, marketing specialist of the same institution.

A. L. Berg, president, Baltic, presided. The address of welcome at the opening program was made by Mayor George Fredericks. The banquet took place on the evening of December 13, with H. E. Covey, former lieutenant governor of South Dakota, Hammil, as toastmaster.

NEW ENGLAND DEALERS MEET

BY L. C. BREED

The New England Retail Grain Dealers Association held its annual meeting Wednesday, December 19 at Hotel Statler, Boston. W. N. Howard of Ware, Mass., presided, and various matters were discussed. The following officers were elected to serve for the year 1929: President, A. W. Braisted, Bennington, Vt.; vice-president, F. B. Glover, Stafford Springs, Conn.; treasurer, R. W. Kent, E. Providence, R. I. Addresses were made by Professor William C. Monahan of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Professor R. G. White of Storrs Agricultural College of Connecticut. Among the matters that were considered was the publication of a monthly bulletin—if further investigation proves that the project is feasible and sufficient financial support can be obtained. A banquet was held in the evening. The association now has upwards of 600 members.

FARMER DEALERS MEET

At a meeting held last month of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, resolutions were passed expressing the views of this group in regard the farm relief. The following action was recommended in this connection:

1—The creation of a Federal farm marketing board with broad powers for investigation of the production and marketing of farm products and whose duties it shall be to work in an advisory capacity with farmers' co-operative marketing organizations.

2—The harmonious development of our internal waterways, and we especially favor and urge all possible haste in the completion of the St. Lawrence waterway. We are emphatically opposed to the development of any other eastern water route to the sea that has yet been proposed.

3—We favor a revision by the present Congress of the tariff schedules of duties on imports to the end that the American market may be preserved for the American farmer.

4—The discouragement of any increase in any way of the present acreage of tilled lands until such time as American markets demand additional American farm products.

All officers of the organization were re-elected, including the following: M. P. Hill, Francisville, Ind., president; Paul Peeler, Elk City, Okla., vice-president; and J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, Neb., secretary.

1928 CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE EVENTS

READING time for the following record of grain trade events (excluding election notices) is six minutes. It will be time well spent for even the busiest of individuals connected with the American grain marketing industry, for it serves to crystalize, in small space, everything which has made 1928 a significant year.

Election results of grain trade associations and boards of trade are inserted in this chronology only as a matter for reference, and so are divided from the rest of each monthly chronology by an explanatory note in italics.

JANUARY

Federal Trade Commission finds price spread of wheat from farm to mill is 25.21 cents, of which 5.04 cents go to country elevators, and 6.89 cents to terminal markets.

Exports of wheat for 1927 announced as 168,307,000 bushels, and aggregate value of all grain and grain product exports put at $443,767,000.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine reports national grain consumption is 23,000,000,000 pounds less than in 1910-14.

European corn borer fought, with Federal aid, in 13 states.

Annual meetings and elections:

Walter Moore elected president of Indiana Grain Dealers Association at twenty-seventh annual convention, in Indianapolis. The late Charles B. Riley elected secretary.

S. J. Cottington elected president, and J. P. Larson, secretary of Iowa Farmer Grain Dealers Association at twenty-fourth annual convention in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

S. P. Arnot elected president of Chicago Board of Trade.

J. A. Theis elected president of Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Trade.

Toledo (Ohio) Produce Exchange names Fred Mayer president, and A. Gassaway secretary.

Peoria (Ill.) Board of Trade elects L. L. Gruss president.

Fred Kunz elected president, and H. S. Herring secretary of New Orleans (La.) Board of Trade.

Montreal (Que., Canada) Corn Exchange elects T. C. Lockwood president.

Baltimore (Md.) Chamber of Commerce names General Henry M. Warfield president.

Memphis (Tenn.) Merchants Exchange elects C. E. Coe, president, and J. B. McGinnis secretary.

Topeka (Kan.) Board of Trade elects David Page president.

H. J. Horan re-elected president of Philadelphia (Pa.) Commercial Exchange.

St. Joseph (Mo.) Grain Exchange elects J. D. McKee president.

Colorado Grain Dealers Association elects George Maag president, and Joseph Hall secretary.

St. Louis (Mo.) Merchants Exchange elects F. B. Chamberlain president.

FEBRUARY

First grain sold over trans-Atlantic telephone.

Official Government recognition granted to World War-time claims of grain dealers.

Official census reports farmers' elevators in the United tates have grain sales volume (1927) of $460,000,000; sideline volume, $170,000,000.

J. E. Boyle, of Cornell University, publishes "Shall We Change Our Grain Marketing System?" a brief favoring the independent grain trade.

Annual meetings and elections:

Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association holds Silver Jubilee convention in Springfield, Ill.

Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Association holds tenth annual convention in Minneapolis, Minn. F. E. Crandall re-elected president, and E. H. Moreland secretary.

Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Association elects M. P. Hill president at thirteenth annual convention at Logansport, Ind.

Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Association holds thirteenth annual meeting, Toledo. N. G. Bennett elected president.

Minnesota Farmers Elevator Association re-elects H. J. Farmer president at annual meeting in Minneapolis.

New England Retail Grain Dealers Association absorbs Vermont Grain Dealers Association.

Boston (Mass.) Grain & Flour Exchange re-elects A. K. Tapper president, and L. W. De Pass secretary.

Duluth (Minn.) Board of Trade re-elects G. G. Barnum president.

Little Rock (Ark.) Grain Exchange elects J. F. Weinmann president.

Seattle (Wash.) Merchants Exchange names T. R. Perry president.

MARCH

Hoch-Smith investigation in midwestern grain rail rates closes in Chicago.

Enlarged grain barge line service begun between New Orleans and upper Ohio and Mississippi River points.

Largest grain trade convention of year, with registration of 1,200 adjourns from Bismarck, N. D., place of seventeenth annual convention of Farmers Grain Dealers Association of North Dakota.

Other annual conventions and elections:

Oklahoma Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association holds seventeenth annual convention at Enid, Okla. P. E. Peeler elected president.

Denver (Col.) Grain Exchange elects H. E. Kelly president, and H. G. Mudhenk secretary.

APRIL

Soft Red Winter wheat sells at $2.10 per bushel, following crop failure in Middle West.

Eightieth anniversary of Chicago Board of Trade celebrated.

Grain shipping season opens on Great Lakes with departure of grain ship *Lake Chelan* from Soo locks April 30.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, through Chief Justice Van Valkenburg, upholds legality of grain futures trading.

Securities trading begun on floor of Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

Annual conventions and elections:

California Grain and Hay Dealers hold fourth annual meeting in Los Angeles; O. H. Blassingham elected president, and I. J. Stromnes secretary.

New Chicago Board of Trade Secretary F. H. Clutton assumes duties.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Corn Exchange elects J. G. McKillen president.

Wichita (Kan.) Board of Trade names W. H. Smith president.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Chamber of Commerce elects A. L. Johnstone president, and E. La Budde secretary.

MAY

Grain dealers' representatives adjourn from Washington, following second veto of McNary-Haugen "farm relief" bill by President Coolidge, and failure of Congress to over-ride the veto.

Federal Trade Commission, in response to Senate request, reports on co-operative grain elevator management, citing the chief cause of frequent failures as poor direction and inadequate capital.

Chicago Board of Trade votes to allow trading in securities.

Annual meetings and elections:

Kansas Grain Dealers Association holds thirty-first annual convention at Dodge City. H. B. Wheaton elected president.

Oklahoma Grain Dealers Association meets for thirty-first annual convention in Enid. S. R. Hacker re-elected president, and Harry Hunter secretary.

Texas Grain Dealers Association holds thirty-first annual meeting in Galveston. W. H. Killingsworth elected president, and H. B. Dorsey secretary.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Seventh Year

Illinois Grain Dealers Association meets at Joliet for thirty-fifth annual convention. L. A. Tripp elected president; Secretary Culbertson re-elected.

Western Grain Dealers Association holds twenty-eighth annual convention in Sioux City, Iowa. President Belz and Secretary Milligan re-elected.

Hutchinson (Kan.) Board of Trade elects Frank Sumners president.

JUNE

United States Department of Agriculture and Agricultural College of Kansas report study shows average elevator overhead and operating expense amounts to 4.37 cents.

Corn production cost put at 70 cents per bushel, wheat at $1.18, and oats at 54 cents in survey released by United States Department of Agriculture.

New organization, the Nebraska Grain Dealers Association formed at Lincoln. T. B. King elected president.

Annual meetings and elections:

Ohio Grain Dealers Association elects Edgar Thierwechter president, and W. W. Cummings secretary at forty-ninth annual meeting in Lima.

Northwestern Grain Dealers Association elects L. E. Green president at fourteenth annual meeting in Glacier Park, Mont.

Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association re-elects R. J. Stephens president and R. H. Stephens secretary at annual meeting in Spokane, Wash.

Montana Farmers Grain Dealers Association holds second annual meeting in Havre; T. J. Larson re-elected president and Karl Hovland secretary.

Ogden (Utah) Grain Exchange re-elects H. P. Iverson president, and B. L. Slack secretary.

Salina (Kan.) Board of Trade elects Harry Robinson president.

Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Trade elects N. E. Carpenter vice-president to succeed J. J. Kraettli who became president upon death of J. A. Theis.

JULY

Federal Grain Futures Administration begins issuance of daily reports on open grain commitments.

Export value of grain and its products from United States during fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, put at $401,047,000. Barley exports in period gain 115 per cent over previous annual volume.

Annual turnover rate for Chicago grain firms announced as 40.

Arrangements completed to import 10,000 Englishmen to aid in Canadian grain harvest.

"Natural corner" in corn sends Chicago price to $1.15½ per bushel.

Annual meetings and elections:

Richmond (Va.) Grain Exchange re-elects J. W. Justis president, and W. F. Green secretary.

Seattle (Wash.) Grain Exchange elects W. H. Foster president, H. L. McIntyre secretary.

Portland (Ore.) Merchants Exchange elects J. S. Campbell president, and Rogers MacVeagh secretary.

AUGUST

Canadian wheat pool announces advance payment as cut from $1 to 85 cents per bushel.

After Hoch Smith grain and grain product rate hearings extending over 15 months, Interstate Commerce Commission ships 61,000 pages of testimony to Washington, and closes case pending decision.

Cereal (sized) oats established as new Federal grade.

Annual meetings and elections:

New York State Grain and Hay Dealers Association holds twenty-third annual convention at Syracuse, N. Y.

Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Association holds annual meeting in Lansing.

SEPTEMBER

Grain futures market opens in Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

First movietone record obtained of wheat loading operations at Portland, Ore.

Annual meetings and elections:

Grain Dealers National Association holds thirty-second annual convention at Boston, Mass. A. S. MacDonald elected president; Charles Quinn continued as secretary.

Chief Grain Inspectors National Association holds twenty-seventh annual meeting in Boston, Mass. L. D. Irving named president.

Terminal Grain Weighmasters Association holds eleventh annual meeting at Boston, Mass. P. P. Quist and H. R. Clark re-elected president and secretary respectively.

Winnipeg (Man.) Grain Exchange elects J. A. Crowe president.

Minneaolis (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce elects W. J. Russell president.

OCTOBER

Grain Futures Administration complete and publishes study of major transactions in the 1926 December wheat future; claims speculators influence market.

New grain exchange formed at Kearney, Neb. J. B. Gibbons elected president, and Wallace Thornton secretary.

Annual elections:

Sioux City (Iowa) Grain Exchange re-elects C. C. Flanley president, and Freeman Bradford secretary.

Nebraska Farmers Elevator Association holds annual meeting in Omaha; M. L. Crandell elected president.

NOVEMBER

United States Department of Agriculture announces farmers' local elevator movement has "passed its peak." Annual co-operative grain volume placed at 550,000,000 bushels.

Interstate Commerce Commission finds low Canadian basis for grain rates "unadaptable" to United States.

Annual elections:

Omaha (Neb.) Grain Exchange elects E. W. Taylor president; Frank Manchester re-elected secretary.

DECEMBER

Wrecking of old Chicago Board of Trade building begun as members move to temporary quarters.

Last of insured grain freighters leaves Soo locks December 12.

James A. Patten, internationally known as grain speculator, dies.

Montana Hard Red Spring wheat, grown by C. E. Smith, Corvallis, Mont., wins first prize at Chicago Grain Exposition. Yellow Dent corn of Rome Workman, Sangamon County, Ill., wins first prize in maize competition.

Annual meetings and elections:

South Dakota Farmers Elevator Association holds twenty-second annual meeting at Mitchell. A. L. Berg elected president, and F. H. Sloan secretary.

New England Retail Grain Dealers Association at first annual meeting in Boston, Mass., elects A. W. Braisted president.

Farmers National Grain Dealers Association holds annual meeting. M. P. Hill re-elected president, and J. W. Shorthill secretary. (Omaha, Neb.)

TRANSPORTATION

OLD ROUTING ASKED FOR ARKANSAS

The Pine Bluff (Ark.) Grain Exchange has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, requesting an order for the establishment of reasonable rates on grain and its products from St. Louis, Mo., and from other points on the Kansas City Southern, and the Texarkana & Fort Smith railroads.

Restoration also is sought of the former routing from points on the St. Louis Southwestern line to points on the Kansas City Southern.

TEN GRAIN MARKET TRAFFIC CHIEFS JOINTLY INDORSE RATE BRIEF

A great advance toward the outlawry of interterminal market rate wars, is said to have resulted from the December conference of grain traffic experts in Kansas City. The 10 markets represented at the meeting—Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, Peoria, Sioux City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City—unanimously agreed upon the fundamental method of making rates and indorsed a proposed brief to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission December 31.

The document particularly stresses economic principles of transportation and the effect of the present system of marketing machinery upon general grain movement.

VANCOUVER CLEARS RECORD VOLUME

Latest figures supplied from the Vancouver Merchants Exchange indicate that over 50,000,000 bushels of grain cleared that Canadian port before January, 1929. Thus, with the season only half finished, Vancouver is credited with more than doubling the previous shipping record for the same period.

SHIP BOTTOMS SUPPLEMENT ELEVATOR STORAGE AT DULUTH

The total amount of lake grain business reported out of Duluth, Minn., for the 1928 season is put at 143,861,821 bushels of domestic grain, plus 1,367,459 bushels of bonded grain. This compares with the combined total in 1927, of 165,000,000 bushels.

Elevators and boats at this Minnesota port now hold about 26,000,000 bushels of grain, 22,000,000 bushels of which is wheat. Even with vessels pressed into service for grain storage, space may soon become limited.

BARGE TERMINAL HOUSE OK'D

Accepting the theory that river traffic lines, like rail lines, must have adequate terminal facilities, the United States War Department has given its official approval to plans of the new elevator at Helena, Ark. The cost of this storage plant will be $100,000.

DELAY IN NEW DAKOTA GRAIN RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until August 1, schedules proposing to increase rates on grain, grain products and related articles from points in North Dakota to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and points taking the same rates. Meanwhile the commission will investigate the reasonableness of the proposed increases.

REMINDS GRAIN TRADE OF NO CAR SHORTAGE

R. H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association, announced this month that rail shipments of grain during 1928 were greater than those the year before, but gave no specific figures.

"Despite an exceedingly heavy movement of grain and grain products," Aishton said, "as well as of perishable traffic, the railroads this year have satisfactorily met traffic demands without difficulty except for a few instances of local car shortages."

RUMOR OF LAKE FLEET GROWTH

If rumors heard about the Board of Trade at Montreal, Que., are true, there will be almost 30 vessels added next spring to the fleet of lake boats engaged in the carrying of grain. This will be built for American and Canadian lines, and private owners. Due to the completion of the new terminal at Prescott, some vessels undoubtedly will unload there instead of proceeding to Montreal.—*Northwestern Miller.*

THE GRAIN WORLD

THE area sown to winter corn in Egypt in 1928 is 13,000 acres compared with 19,000 acres in 1927, from which 752,000 bushels were harvested.

EXPORTS of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa so far as reported since November 1 total 37,501,000 bushels compared with 44,537,000 bushels for the same periods last year.

ESTIMATES of wheat production in 1928 in the United States have been revised to 902,749,000 bushels. The 1927 estimate has been revised upward 6,000,000 bushels to 878,374,000 bushels. The Canadian estimate of 501,000,000 bushels stands unchanged.

THE procurements of grain in Russia by the Procuring Agencies are falling below the plans. Procurements during November were 1,087,000 short tons, but this was below the plans for the month. A crisis similar to last year when coercive measures were adopted to secure the necessary grain supply has not yet become definite. It is significant, however, that free market prices are increasing and hampering procuring operations.

THE crop in the Southern Hemisphere is being harvested. Weather conditions in Australia have been favorable to harvesting the crop, which is estimated at 150,000,000 bushels.

THE most significant changes of the December crop report are in regard to individual classes of wheat. The estimate of other Spring wheat which includes Durum outside of four states has been reduced nearly 10,000,000 bushels and now stands at 231,015,000 bushels as compared with 246,527,000 bushels for last year. The Durum wheat estimate of four states has been increased to 92,770,000 bushels, as compared with the revised estimate of 79,100,000 bushels for 1927.

THE Canadian wheat marketed at country points up to the end of November constitutes practically 75 per cent of the estimated total crop. Making allowances for seed requirements and local needs, the movement to date is over 80 per cent of the total expected to be marketed, and the quality of the year's marketing cannot be much different from that inspected thus far.

THE December report for the United States on acreage and condition of fall sown Winter wheat indicates sowings of 43,228,000 acres and condition of 84.4 per cent. The acreage is a reduction of 8.6 per cent from the revised area sown last year of 47,280,000 acres. The condition of 84.4 per cent this December is materially below last year's December 1 figure of 86.0 and is slightly below the 10-year average condition on December 1 of 84.6 per cent.

TOTAL barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 77,827,000 bushels against 62,457,000 bushels for the same periods last year.

THE conditions of both wheat and rye in Germany on December 1 were above average and above December 1, 1927. Wheat is reported at 112 per cent of the average condition as of that date during the years 1918-1927 as compared with 103 per cent of the average on December 1 last year and 106 per cent on December 1, 1926. The condition of Winter rye is also reported at 112 per cent of the 10-year average against 97 per cent on December 1, 1927 and 100 per cent on December 1, 1926. In Austria the condition on December 1 was also above average and above last year.

A REPORTED short wheat crop in China has caused an upward trend in the milling industry in Japan, according to a cable from Consul Kemper at Tokyo. Imports of wheat during October were over 500,000 bushels greater than during September and over 900,000 bushels greater than during October, 1927. Total imports during the month were 1,549,000 bushels, of which 533,000 bushels were imported from the United States, 760,000 bushels from Canada and 124,000 bushels from Australia. From July 1 to October 31, 5,047,000 bushels of wheat have been imported into Japan against 3,481,000 bushels during the same period last season.

EXPORTS of wheat from the United States from July 1 through December 15 have amounted to 95,193,000 bushels against 152,300,000 bushels during the same period last year.

STOCKS of wheat in the western grain division of Canada on December 14 were 127,951,000 bushels against 79,338,000 bushels a year ago.

THE 1928 rye production in 24 countries is now reported at 889,681,000 bushels against 842,840,000 bushels in 1927, or an increase of 5.6 per cent.

THE total production of the three feed grains, barley, oats and corn, in the European countries so far reported in 1928 amounts to 52,267,000 short tons, according to the latest estimates, compared with 53,131,000 short tons in 1927, 59,612,000 short tons in 1926, 56,279,000 short tons in 1925, and a pre-war average in 1909-1913 of 57,617,000 short tons.

ELEVATOR AND GRAIN NEWS

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

The elevator at Mark Centre, Ohio, was recently robbed.

The Galion Equity Exchange has installed a manlift in its Galion (Ohio) plant.

J. W. Simmons has installed an ear corn crusher in his Pemberton (Ohio) plant.

J. G. Burrer & Son have installed elevating equipment in their Sunbury (Ohio) elevator.

The Cramer Elevator Company has installed a vertical feed mixer in its Wharton (Ohio) plant.

The Liberty Center Grain Company has installed a truck dump in its Liberty Center (Ohio) elevator.

The Bangor Co-Operative Association, Bangor, Mich., is now under the management of Abe Robbins.

The Hicksville Grain Company has installed a roller bearing corn sheller in its Hicksville (Ohio) elevator.

Harry D. Collins is now manager of the Farmers Elevator Company, New Paris, Ohio, succeeding John W. Diggs.

The Lyons Grain & Coal Company has installed in in its Lyons (Ohio) plant a power feeder and other machinery.

The elevator at Miller City, Ohio, owned by Charles A. Hiegle, of Leipsic, is being repaired to the extent of $3,000.

The Malinta (Ohio) Elevator Company has installed a magnetic separator, power feeder and a 50-horsepower feed grinder.

Swearingen & Gross have taken over an elevator on the Pennsylvania railroad at Marshalls Crossing (p. o. Hillsboro), Ohio.

The Farmers Elevator Company and the Bad Axe Grain Company, Kinde, Michigan, are building elevators to replace those which burned in November.

Work has been started on the addition to the Landman Milling Company's elevator at Maria Stein, near New Bremen, Ohio. New machinery will be installed.

O. M. Clark, of Cable, Ohio, who bought the North Lewisburg (Ohio) elevator from Howard Townsend, which he has been operating since November 1, will move there on March 1. Mr. Clark has been operating for the past 16 years the elevator at Hagenbaugh which he will continue to hold.

Charles E. Jameson, receiver, reports the sale of the Farmers Co-Operative Grain & Supply Company at Peterson's Crossing, three miles east of Ada, Ohio. Albert J. Gross, of Troy, and F. S. Swearingen, of Springfield, Ohio, grain dealers, bought the elevator at private sale. The elevator is being overhauled prior to its opening.

INDIANA

The Markle Elevator Company, Markle, Ind., has a new 10-ton auto truck scale.

The Huntington Equity Exchange, Huntington, Ind., has installed an oat huller.

The Monroe Grain Company, Monroe, Ind., has installed a 30 horsepower motor.

The new addition to the Edgerton Elevator Company at St. Joe, Ind., has been completed.

Lightning rods have been placed on the elevator of the Lemon Milling Company, Elnora, Ind.

Wallace Springer has bought a half interest in the grain business of L. Brooks, New Lebanon, Ind.

A Fairbanks-Morse 10-ton scale is being installed in the plant of the Hobbs Grain Company, Tipton, Ind.

Elevator equipment has been added to the plant of the Bargersville Grain Company, Bargersville, Ind.

The Milton Grain Company, Bentonville, Ind., has installed a Jay Bee feed grinder; also lightning protection.

A 40,000-pound Fairbanks Hopper Scale is being installed by the Montmorenci (Ind.) Elevator Company to replace its automatic loading-out scales.

Reincorporation papers have been filed by the Co-Operative Elevator Company of Francesville, Ind., under the 1925 Co-operative marketing company act.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed in its South Whitley (Ind.) house equipment consisting of a 75-horsepower feed grinder, half ton batch mixer, corn cracker, grader and seven fully enclosed motors with anti-friction bearings.

The plant of Reimann & McCammon, Burney, Ind., is being equipped with a wagon and truck dump driven with a new electric motor and chain drive.

The Leeson Grain Company, Buffalo, N. Y., took possession on January 1 of the large elevator at Terre Haute, Ind., which formerly belonged to the Paul Kuhn Grain Company.

Upon application of Charles E. Naney, the Citizens Trust Company, Jaspar, Ind., has been appointed receiver for the Wallace Milling Company, Huntingburg, Ind. The company operates flour mills and grain elevators at this point, also at Dale, Ferdinand and Rockport, together with exchanges in smaller towns in southern Indiana.

Martin Tormoehlen has bought the business and stock of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Brownstown, Ind., which has for the past few years been under different managements. Mr. Tormoehlen formerly managed the business for a co-operative company and will conduct the new project as the Brownstown Feed Exchange, under which name the business originally was established by Arthur Greger.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

W. G. Jacobs has bought the elevator at St. James, Mo.

The Capper Grain Company has rebuilt its Wallace (Kan.) office.

Jewell Roller Mills, Jewell, Kan., has installed a gear drive in its elevator.

The Geer Company has installed a dump in its grain elevator at Grand Island, Neb.

The Slack Grain & L. S. Company has installed a drive in its Gordon (Neb.) elevator.

A drive has been installed by the Kanorado Co-Operative Association, Kanorado, Kan.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed a head drive in its Nelson (Neb.) plant.

The L. C. Worth Commission Company, Kansas City, Mo., has installed an alfalfa mill.

The Aurora Elevator Company, Murphy, Neb., has sold out to the Taylor Grain Company.

The Spare Grain Company, Reserve, Kan., has added to its equipment a gravity truck dump.

The Holmquist Grain & Elevator Company has installed a dump in its Walthill (Neb.) elevator.

A drive has been installed in the Cambridge (Neb.) plant of the Farmers Elevator Company.

The Tarkio Mill & Elevator Company has installed a truck dump in its Tarkio (Mo.) elevator.

The Johnson Elevator Company has installed two head drives in its Big Spring (Neb.) elevator.

A new motor truck dump is being installed by the Farmers Elevator Company at David City, Neb.

The Holmquist Grain & Elevator Company has installed a new scale in its Tekamah (Neb.) elevator.

Arcady Milling Company, Kansas City, Mo., is erecting a grain elevator with a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

A corn sheller and cracker have been installed recently by the Farmers Elevator Company, Shelbyville, Mo.

The Anoka Butte Lumber Company, Anoka, Neb., has bought the Nye Schneider Jenks Company elevator.

The Louisville Farmers Elevator Company, Louisville, Neb., is installing an electric truck dump in its elevator.

The Farmers Union Co-Operative Company, Ceresco, Neb., has installed an electric truck dump in its plant.

C. W. Isom, Bellaire, Kan., has had his elevator overhauled and has installed a Fairbanks-Morse Truck Scale.

The Dixie Millfeed & Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo., has changed its name to the Scout Milling Company.

Wallingford Bros., owners of a line of elevators, have suspended business. Failure is thought to be $250,000 to $500,000. They owned elevators at Ashland, Sitka and Acres, Kan., and at Buffalo, Okla.

The Harveyville Grange Co-Operative Business Association, Harveyville, Kan., has added a truck dump to its plant.

The Farmers Union Elevator Company, Marysville, Kan., is building a new warehouse which will adjoin its elevator.

The Farmers Union Co-Operative Grain Company is operating the elevator at Brandon, Neb., which it recently bought.

Light Grain & Milling Company, Liberal, Kan., has repaired both of its elevators and installed additional machinery.

The Federal court recently closed the Seward Grain Company, Richmond, Mo. C. E. Sheman, Kansas City, is receiver.

Green & Cornelison, who have succeeded Cornelison & Gilmore of Reserve, Kan., have installed new elevator equipment.

The Shellabarger Terminal Elevator Company, Salina, Kan., opened recently its new 1,100,000-bushel concrete elevator.

The Tindle Milling Company has completed its $65,000 grain elevator at Springfield, Mo. Its capacity is 125,000 bushels.

The new 2,000,000-bushel elevator of the Quaker Oats Company will give them a storage capacity at St. Joseph, Mo., of 2,125,000 bushels.

Cranston-Liggett Grain & Feed Company, Leavenworth, Kan., has settled in full with its creditors, paying the 55 per cent agreed to.

The bankrupt property of the Belpre Grain & Supply Company, Belpre, Kan., has been bought by the Davidson Grain Company of that place.

The A. B. Wilson Grain Company, Nebraska City, Neb., is operating the Duff Grain Company elevator at Syracuse, Neb., which it recently purchased.

A 500,000-bushel addition is to be built to the Alton Elevator Company of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Kansas City, Mo. Work starts this month.

Merton Karns will operate the elevator which he has leased from the La Bette Grain Company, La Bette, Kan., in connection with the Karns Grain Company.

The Kearney Grain Company, Kearney, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital of $15,000. The incorporators are J. P. Gibbons, D. P. Rankin and Paul R. Burgner.

The 105,000-bushel elevator of the Moundridge Milling Company, Moundridge, Kan., has recently been completed. The elevator is of reinforced concrete and cost $20,000.

The Stafford County Flour Mills Company, Hudson, Kan., plans to increase its storage to 200,000 bushels. It has let contract for a concrete elevator of 75,000 bushels capacity.

The Security Elevator Company, Hutchinson, Kan., plans to add to its terminal elevator a 750,000-bushel addition. This will give the plant a capacity of 1,850,000 bushels.

James A Gifford, Jamestown, Kan, has leased the elevator of the Farmers Union Grain Company at Oketo, Kan. He will operate under the name of the Oketo Grain Company.

The Wall-Rogalisky Milling Company, McPherson, Kan., is building a new grain elevator. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company, Kansas City, Mo., have been given the contract.

The Farmers Union Co-Operative Association, Talmage, Neb., has recently purchased an electric overhead traveling truck dump for its elevator. It has recently completed its new modern office.

The erection of a new 1,000,000-bushel elevator at Kansas City, Mo., is contemplated by the Wood Bros. Corporation of Lincoln, Neb. This would be in connection with the new river rail development.

The Farmers Union Co-Operative Business Association, Axtell, Kan., has installed a feed grinding unit in its elevator. An addition to the elevator, recently finished, houses the new machinery.

The new terminal elevator of the Grain Belt Elevator Company at Hutchinson, Kan., is completed. It has been receiving grain since January 1. Capacity of the structure is 385,000 bushels.

The Midwest Grain Company and the L. A. Pettit Grain Company are equal owners. G. D. Estes and L. H. Pettit are managers.

The Gering Mill & Elevator Company, Gering, Neb., has added hay, flour and mill products to its line. They intend to use for storage the old office and warehouse of the Gering Lumber Company, which they recently bought.

The General Mills, Inc., has announced that it would let contract for 1,500,000-bushel elevator at the plant of the Red Star Milling Company, Wichita, Kan. These additional facilities will provide total storage capacity of 4,500,000 bushels.

The new 25,000-bushel elevator of the Farmers Union Co-Operative Association, Solomon, Kan., is expected to be completed shortly. The motor is housed in the cupola of the elevator, thus doing away with the conveyor drive.

The Larabee Flour Mills Company has increased its storage capacity with the recent purchase of the Elwood Elevator at Elwood, Kan. The capacity of the elevator is 500,000 bushels, which added to the company's mill storage gives them a total storage at St. Joseph, Mo., of 1,250,000 bushels.

Work has been started on the new terminal elevator at St. Joseph, Mo., which will have a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. The plant will be leased by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company. Work is being rushed day and night so that the tanks may be ready for grain storage this spring. The plant will consist of 69 storage tanks and there will also be a drier house, boiler room and office building. With the completion of the tanks there will be a 3,500,000-bushel storage capacity near the river where the elevators are close to water transportation.

Construction work on the new unit of the Crowell Elevator Company, Omaha, Neb., is progressing and it is reported that the plant will be ready to receive grain about March 1. The concrete tanks, which have a capacity of 650,000 bushels, are now complete, but it will be a couple of months before the new workhouse will be finished. The new elevator will have an electric car dump with a capacity of eight cars per hour. This method will require but three and one-half minutes to dump a car. The new and the old elevator will have an unloading capacity of 14 cars per hour. Total capacity of the two elevators will be 1,200,000 bushels.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

A dump has been installed in the plant of the O'Brien Elevator Company, Belleplaine, Minn.

The Edmonds-Londergan Company has installed a 20-ton truck scale in its plant at Steen, Minn.

William Hoppenstedt has changed the name of his elevator at Sleepy Eye, Minn., to the Sleepy Eye Elevator.

Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Company, Lancaster, Minn., has installed a grain cleaner and made some minor improvements.

The Huntting Elevator, Lake City, Minn., is being extensively repaired. A new 10-ton Fairbanks scale and a dump have been installed.

Farmers of Le Sueur Center, Minn., are planning the formation of a stock company to organize a Farmers Elevator at the county seat.

The Pacific Grain Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has built a $10,000 addition to its plant at Hutchinson, Minn. Dan Braun is local agent.

The terminal elevator of the Riebs Company, Milwaukee, Wis., which was damaged by fire, has been repaired. A new headhouse has been added to the plant.

The Equity Co-operative Exchange, Badger, Minn., recently closed its elevator because of shortage of crops. The Exchange succeeded the Farmers Elevator Company.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, Truman, Minn., has spent $3,000 in remodeling its plant. The office, rebuilt of brick, is larger than the old one and has a display room.

The C. S. Morris Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $60,000 to handle grain, feed, etc. at Berlin, Wis. Incorporators are C. S. Morris, Elmer E. Fuller and Lucy E. Morris.

The contract let by the Osborne-McMillan Elevator Company, Minneapolis, Minn., for the building of 18 reinforced concrete tanks with capacity of 660,000 bushels, plus improvements involves $105,000.

A modern feed mill has been opened at Albert Lea, Minn., by the Speltz Grain & Coal Company. This company also operates mills at Glenville, Hope, Myrtle and Allen, Minn. A mill will soon be opened at Walter, Minn.

A new grain elevator will be opened shortly in Blackduck, Minn., under the name of the Blackduck Grain Company. O. A. Kirtland, Bemidji, and C. W. LaMeure, Big Falls, Minn., are the promoters. For the present they will operate in the Moon Building, dealing in grain, flour, feed, etc. Mr. Kirtland will be in charge. In the spring they will erect a 10,000-bushel grain elevator.

Riebe Grain Company has been incorporated at Minneapolis, Minn., with a capital stock of $100,000. They will construct, buy, sell, own and operate elevators, warehouses, etc. Incorporators are F. C. Riebe, C. E. Stinchfield, J. H. Verachek.

Riebe Sons Grain Company has been incorporated at Minneapolis, Minn., with a capital stock of $50,000. They will buy, sell, own, lease, maintain and construct elevators, warehouses, etc. Incorporators are F. C. Riebe, J. E. Riebe and G. C. Riebe.

ILLINOIS

The Gellatin Grain Company, Junction, Ill., is improving its plant.

E. E. Swanstrom has installed a truck lift in his Rantoul (Ill.) elevator.

Henry Perbix has installed a 10-ton truck scale in his Chapin (Ill.), elevator.

The Farmers Grain Company, Fairbury, Ill., has installed an all-steel truck lift.

A dump has been added to the elevator of the F. C. Dewey Company, Annawan, Ill.

August Borchelt & Company now own and operate both elevators at St. Peter, Ill.

Electric motors have been installed in the Duncan, (Ill.), plant of Miller & Graves.

Beall Grain Company has erected a new cob burner in its Harristown (Ill.), elevator.

A dump has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company, Kempton, Ill.

The San Jose Co-operative Company, San Jose, Ill., intends to install a 10-ton truck scale.

Bader & Company have added a new truck lift to their elevator equipment at Avon, (Ill.).

Horton & Reeder, Garrett, Iowa, have purchased the Bourbon Grain Company, Bourbon, (Ill.).

E. W. Bailey & Company has moved its Gibson City (Ill.) private wire grain office to Paxton.

The Philo (Ill.) Grain Company has installed new corn drags and has raised its cupola eight feet.

The Roanoke (Ill.) Farmers Association is improving its plant to the extent of several thousand dollars.

J. M. Jones & Company, Dewey, (Ill.), have installed electric motors to replace their gasoline engines.

C. W. Frame & Company has added a new boiler to its equipment in its Breckenridge, (p. o. Berry) Ill., plant.

The Burlington Elevator Company, Peoria, Ill., is rehabilitating and modernizing its 1,000,000-bushel elevator.

The Allen Farmers Elevator Company, Allen (San Jose P. O.), Ill., plans to install a cleaner and an overhead bin.

Joseph Schaffer & Sons have remodeled their Cantrall (Ill.), elevator and have built a new office and feed warehouse.

The Stanard Tilton Milling Company has installed a cleaner and a General Electric motor in its Jerseyville (Ill.) plant.

The Harry Allen Grain Company has installed in its Allerton (Ill.) plant a Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor and a cleaner.

The plant of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, Boody, Ill., which was destroyed by fire on December 4, is to be rebuilt at once.

The Macon Grain Company has replaced its 25-horsepower engine with a 55-horsepower steam engine in its Macon, (Ill.), plant.

F. Howard Jones has bought the elevator of the Sparta Farmers Grain Company, Sparta, Ill. This company was recently dissolved.

Hasenwinkle & Scholer Company are building a 7,000-bushel concrete corn crib in their plant at Bucks Road, (p.o. Heyworth) Ill.

The Bushton (Ill.) Elevator Company has installed a wagon and truck dump and is now to handle all length trucks and wagons.

The Farmers Elevator Company has built a new cob burner and has installed roller bearings on its main and head shafts in its Ashland (Ill.) elevator.

Charles Bonges, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Benson, Ill., recently bought the South Ottawa Co-operative Grain & Supply Company. He opened for business on December 1.

The Wheeler North Elevator at Onarga, Ill., is being wrecked. The house was built in 1872 by Lewis Russ and son, who operated a grain business in it until 1880. It was then sold to the late B. H. Durham, who later turned it over to the present owners.

The Farmers Elevator Company, Woodson, Ill., will rebuild its elevator which was recently burned. The new one will be of concrete. For the present the company will load the grain from a sheller. Temporary cribs will be built to hold the surplus. Grain will be received as usual in its temporary quarters.

Improvements recently made in the plant of Rose & McDavid, Sullivan, Ill., include installation of a 1,000-pound batch mixer with motor, corn cracker, etc.

The Arnold Co-operative Grain Company, Arnold Ill., will rebuild its elevator which burned recently. It will be of concrete construction.

The Ladd Elevator Company (farmers), Ladd, Ill., plans to build a 20,000-bushel elevator this spring. The elevator will probably be of wood construction.

Additional storage capacity of 30,000 bushels is being added to the plant of the Secor Elevator Company, Secor, Ill. The present storage capacity is 80,000 bushels.

The Denver Co-operative Company, Denver, Ill., has added a new warehouse to its plant and has installed a Jay Bee feed grinder. Tivis E. Bilderback is manager.

The Springfield (Ill.) Grain Products Company, recently incorporated with capital of $100,000, will manufacture whole wheat flour, health foods and a line of mixed feeds.

The Farmers Grain Company, Thawville, Ill., recently moved into its new office which has just been built at the south elevator. The new feed building is also ready and stocked for business.

A 65,000-bushel elevator is to be erected, as soon as the season will permit, for the Kelly Seed & Hardware Company, San Jose, Ill. The foundation and basement are in and a Fairbanks scale has been installed.

The plant of the Farmers Grain, Live Stock and Co-Operative Association, Hermon, Ill., has been sold and the corporation dissolved. Charles M. Hunter bought the property for $3,000. It is generally believed that a new farmers company will be formed.

THE DAKOTAS

H. C. Wold has installed an elevator drive in his plant at Cando, N. D.

The Farmers Co-Operative Grain Company has repaired its elevator at Crete, N. D.

The Hirsch Grain Company has installed a new feed grinder in its plant at Tripp, S. D.

D. J. Greve is now representing F. M. Davies Company (Minneapolis) at Bentley, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed a head drive in its Fulton (S.D.) elevator.

Two head drives have been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company, Corinth, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed bearings in its Arthur (North Dakota) plant.

A dump was recently installed in the house of the Minnekota Elevator Company, Fillmore, N. D.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Company has installed an elevator drive in its plant at Grafton, N. D.

The Columbia Elevator Company has built a 20,000-bushel annex to its New England (N. D.) plant.

Permit has been issued to McMahon Company for the erection of a $3,000 milling and storage building at Rapid City, S. D.

The Hannah Farmers Elevator Company, Langdon, N. D., is selling some of its equipment to make space for its growing coal trade.

The Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Company has installed in its Parshall (N. D.) elevator a cleaner of 1,000-bushel per hour capacity.

Elevators at Parshall, N. D., which will install motors shortly are the Woodworth Elevator Company, W. F. Blum and the Big-Flat Grain Company.

Three elevators at Edmore, N. D., have been wired for electric power. They are the Edmore Grain Co., Farmers Shipping & Supply Company and Van Osdel & Goulding.

To make room for a coal shed, the Hannah (N. D.) Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Company sold the McLean Bonded Elevator, consisting of building, scale, engine and leg.

Improvements made at the Hamar (N. D.) Co-operative Elevator Company, Hamar, N. D., include a new disc separator, a Fairbanks-Morse engine and a new leg with high speed capacity.

The grain elevator of the Dakota & St. Anthony Company at Irene, S. D., was re-opened recently after having been closed for many years. Riley-Arneson Company are operating it.

The 30,000-bushel elevator of the Robideaux Grain Company at Parshall (N. D.) has been completed. This replaces the one of wood which burned last fall. The new elevator is fireproof.

The Hebron Farmers Union Elevator Company, Hebron, N. D., will start work at once, it is reported, on a new 60,000-bushel elevator to replace

the old one recently destroyed by fire. The plant will have 21 bins, all hopper bottom. A 2,250-bushel automatic scale will be installed for shipping. A warehouse wil also be built.

New equipment has been installed in the elevator, recently completed for the Farmers Mill & Elevator Company at Great Bend, N. D. The improvements are a dump, two drives and boot pulleys.

The International Elevator Company has installed in its St. John (N. D.) plant a new 7½ horsepower motor with drive on head and a 2 horsepower General Electric motor on air dump.

A new elevator, it is reported, will be built at Volin, S. D., on the site occupied by the house of the Aetna Grain Elevator which was destroyed by fire last March. John Alder has bought the property.

Equipment installed recently by the Akaska Equity Exchange in its Akaska (S.D.) plant consists of a new enclosed self-ventilated 5-horsepower single-phase motor, a head drive and anti-friction bearings.

IOWA

George Wagner, Storm Lake, Iowa, has added a huller to his equipment.

The Farmers Elevator, George, Iowa, has installed an air dump in its plant.

The J. J. Mullaney elevator at Sioux City, Iowa, has been opened as a transfer house.

Pike & Company has installed a new 10-ton truck scale in its Vinton (Iowa) plant.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed a new drive in its Cylinder (Iowa) plant.

B. X. Cox has bought the elevator of the Farmers Grain & Mercantile Company, Tennant, Iowa.

B. M. Stoddard & Son have added a truck dump and a concrete pit to its Sloan (Iowa) plant.

J. H. Wake Company has installed a 10-ton truck dump in its elevator at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Farmers Co-Operative Company, Knoxville, Iowa, has added a sideline of oils and greases.

An addition has been built to the warehouse of the Farmers Elevator Company, Earlham, Iowa.

Andrew Nielson has bought the elevator at Gravity, Iowa, which Mrs. L. G. Blakeslee owned.

The Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Company has installed a truck dump in its Luther (Iowa) plant.

The Western Elevator Company has added two truck dumps to its elevator at Linn Grove, Iowa.

The Hazeltine & Son elevator at Rowan, Iowa, has been bought by William Johnson of Iowa Falls.

A 10-ton auto truck scale was recently installed in the plant of the J. H. Wake Company, Ottumwa, Iowa.

An electric truck dump has been installed in the elevator of the Reid Grain Company, Hamburg, Iowa.

Two elevator drives have been installed in the plant of the Stratford (Iowa) Grain & Supply Company.

Kunz Grain Company, Wesley, Iowa, has recently installed a 10-ton dump scale and auto truck dump.

The Farmers Elevator & Supply Company has installed a new leg belt in its elevator at Morning Sun, Iowa.

Farmers Co-Operative Company, Fontanelle, Iowa, has installed a set of truck scales. They have also built a new office.

The A. D. Hayes Company has installed a corn sheller in its Eldon (Iowa) plant. It has also built a new cob house.

The Farmers Exchange has added a new coal storage building of six bin capacity to its Charles City (Iowa) plant.

A garage building for storage facilities has been added to the Plainfield (Iowa) plant of the Farmers Elevator Company.

A new Fairbanks-Morse 12-ton Scale has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company in its Rembrandt (Iowa) plant.

C. A. Pfund, of Des Moines, has taken over the Pomeroy (Iowa) elevator operated until January 1 by Davis Bros. & Potter.

The Farmers Co-Operative Grain Company has added two electric motors to its equipment in its Webster City (Iowa) plant.

Gund Sien & Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa, discontinued business the first of the year. They disposed of 19 grain elevators.

The Hynes Elevator Company, Vincent, Iowa, recently installed an air dump in its plant. It has also built a new office and driveway.

Equipment added to the plant of the Edmonds-Londergan Company at Edna, Iowa, includes rope drive, motor truck, scale, and dump.

C. E. and M. G. Messel, Muscatine, Iowa, have bought the Nelson Elevator & Grain Company, Wheatland, Iowa. C. E. Messel formerly owned the Pure Mill flour mill, Muscatine; and M. G. Messel has been connected with the B. A. Eckhart Milling Company, Chicago.

M. Young & Company, Inc., is planning to install a corn and cob crusher in its plant at Winterset, Iowa.

The Farmers Exchange Company has installed in one of its local elevators at Rudd, Iowa, ball bearings and a new 15 horsepower motor.

The Farmers Elevator at Onawa, Iowa, has renewed its articles of incorporation. Capital stock is $40,000. They will deal in flour and feed.

The Quaker Oats Company has installed in its Rodman (Iowa) elevator a 15-ton truck scale, a 150-bushel hopper scale and an all-steel truck lift.

Recent equipment installed in the Rinard (Iowa) plant of the Farmers Elevator Company consists of a new wagon and truck dump and a 10-ton scale.

Work is progressing on the grain storage addition of the Inland Milling Company, Des Moines, Iowa. The addition will hold 150,000 bushels of wheat.

The Farmers Co-Operative Company opened a new elevator at Correctionville, Iowa, on January 1. Of the $15,000 stock issue, $10,000 has been subscribed.

C. B. Johnson has bought the elevator of O. M. Anenson at Roland, Iowa. Mr. Johnson also owns the other elevator in Roland which he will continue to operate.

H. J. Pitcher & Son have dissolved their partnership at Delaware, Iowa. G. H. Pitcher now owns the elevator at Delaware, and H. J. Pitcher the house in Earlville.

The Farmers Mutual Co-Operative Association has been formed at Orange City, Iowa; capital stock, $30,000. It will handle all kinds of grains, farm and dairy products.

A new modern grain elevator is to replace the one that burned recently at Carnarvon, Iowa. A pop corn drying plant will also be installed. Contract for construction has been let.

The Farmers Co-operative Society, Ottosen, Iowa, has moved its office building to a location convenient to its elevator. A Fairbanks-Morse 16-ton automobile truck scale has been installed.

The South Ottawa Co-operative Grain & Supply Company has been bought by Charles Bonges of Ottawa. The business will be conducted under the firm name of the Bonges Grain & Supply Company.

An office has been opened in Ft. Dodge, Iowa, by the Rural Grain Company. M. C. Larson, an experienced grain man, is in charge. This company is a subsidiary of the National Farmers Elevator Grain Company.

The Farmers Exchange Company has overhauled one of its elevators at Rudd, Iowa. New equipment installed consists of bearings throughout, a new 15-horsepower motor and corn conveyor. They will overhaul the other elevator next spring.

The Des Moines Elevator & Grain Company, Des Moines, Iowa, has bought a terminal elevator and six acres of land from the Central Service Company. Additional machinery will be added to the plant and the elevator will be iron clad. Storage capacity is 1,000,000 bushels.

The Greater Burlington (Iowa) Association is contemplating the erection of grain elevators and warehouses in river cities, at state or federal expense, to facilitate the marketing of farm products. State and Federal legislation is being agitated for such construction. A. J. Cockrell, Clarence Artz and Ray Baxter are on the committee to study proposals.

WESTERN

Robert W. Shaw has opened a feed store at Kirkland, Wash.

W. C. Harris has installed a new head drive in his Sterling (Colo.) elevator.

The International Elevator Company, Saco, Mont., has installed a dump in its plant.

A 20,000-bushel grain elevator has been built at Turner (Saco p. o.), Mont.

A disc cleaner has been installed in the plant of the Smith-Tyner Company, Richey, Mont.

The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Company has installed a dump in its elevator at Chester, Mont.

A 20,000-bushel elevator is being built at Loring, (Saco p. o.) Mont., for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company.

The Globe Grain & Milling Company has erected an elevator at Filer, Idaho, to handle grain and beans.

The Patton-Kjose Company, grain commission merchants, has filed articles of incorporation at Great Falls, Mont.; capital stock, $250,000. The company was organized as a partnership three years ago. They will buy and sell grain in the United States, Canada and Mexico. An office will be opened in Minneapolis in charge of C. E. Carlston. J. E. Patton will continue in charge of the Great Falls office, and B. J. Kjose will head the company at Spokane.

The Globe Grain & Milling Company has installed a small elevator leg in its Twin Falls (Idaho) plant.

The new elevator of the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Company, White Water (Saco, p.o.) Mont., has been completed.

A new 25,000 bushel elevator has been built at Chapman (Saco, p.o.) Mont., for the International Elevator Company.

The old lumber shed of the Noll Lumber Company, Sterling, Colo., is being converted into a warehouse for receiving grain.

The Occident Elevator Company is operating at Loring, (Saco, p.o.) Mont., a 35,000-bushel elevator, flour house, coal shed and dwelling house.

The Montana Central Elevator Company has improved its Chadburn (Mont.) elevator with a rebuilt dump scale, pneumatic dumps, enlarged pits, etc.

Inland Grain Company, a new $25,000 corporation at Freewater, Washington, has filed articles of incorporation. Incorporators are H. S. Murray, A. L. Grover and John R. Barnes.

The Montana Central Elevator Company has installed in its Willow Creek (Mont.) plant a 10-ton Fairbanks truck scale and a pneumatic dump. Other improvements have been made.

The Bancker Nicholls Brokerage Company has bought the Midwest Steam & Grain Company, Denver, Colo. C. F. Waugh, former manager of the Midwest Company, is moving to California.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

The Hillsdale (Okla.) Equity Exchange has installed a head drive in its elevator.

Max Renas is operating the elevator at Comanche, Okla., which he recently bought.

The Dover Mill & Elevator Company, Dover, Okla., recently repaired its feed mill.

The Southern Export Company has taken over the Calvert elevator at Frederick, Okla.

The Strader Grain Company has leased an elevator and coal equipment at Dalhart, Texas.

The Doggett Grain Company, of Dallas, Texas, plans the construction of an elevator at Farwell, Texas.

N. H. Pettit and W. O. Pettit have taken over the Singley Mill & Elevator Company at Wellington, Texas.

The Littlefield Grain & Seed Company, Littlefield, Texas, has installed new equipment for custom grinding.

The elevator of the Kearns Grain & Seed Company, erected at Dimmitt, Texas, is in charge of C. O. Byrnes.

The Oklahoma City (Okla.) Chamber of Commerce reports plans of a new 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator for 1929.

The Carhart Grain Company, Panhandle, Texas, has opened an office at Levelland, Texas, and is handling grain and coal.

The Early Grain & Elevator Company, Amarillo, Texas, has been sold to the Kearns Seed & Grain Company. The elevator's capacity is 150,000 bushels.

Authorization for a $1,000,000 riverside grain elevator at Helena, Ark., to be used in connection with barge traffic, has been granted by the War Department.

William Barnett, Harrodsburg, has bought the Hudson & Farnau grain and feed business at Lancaster, Ky. He has incorporated it as Hudson & Farnau, Inc.

The W. J. Lawther Mills, Dallas, Texas, has let contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company of Kansas City for the construction of an elevator and warehouse addition.

The Ralston Purina Company, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., has left contract for an eight-story addition to its feed plant, and for a 200,000-bushel grain elevator at Ft. Worth, Texas.

The building of a head house and grain elevator at Plainview, Texas, has been abandoned by the Hughston Grain Company, as work on the plans was started too late for this year's crop.

The latest report on the proposed construction of a 1,500,000-bushel grain elevator at Memphis, Tenn., is that work on such a structure will start within the next six months. Several sites are being considered.

The Farmers Trading Association plans the erection of a new grain elevator at Marland, Okla. This association is a community sales organization with headquarters at Morrison, and with several farmers elevators in this vicinity under its control.

The new 250,000-bushel grain elevator of the Central Grain & Elevator Company at Amarillo, Texas, will probably be in operation the latter part of this month. The building is iron-clad, fitted with two

2,500-bushel legs, a 2,500-bushel cleaner and a 1,500-bushel clipper. A Hess drier is being installed. The capacity will be 20 cars a day. Except for the cleaning machinery, the elevator is in two units.

Contract has been let to Jones-Hettelsater, Kansas City, Mo., for the construction of an $80,000 grain elevator at Ft. Worth, Texas, by the Kimball Milling Company. The structure will be reinforced concrete and will hold approximately 450,000 bushels.

The Okeene Milling Company has completed plans for the construction of a 100,000-bushel elevator at Okeene, Okla. Estimated cost is $30,000. New equipment, valued at $10,000, was recently installed, increasing the daily output of the plant 500 barrels.

The Farmers Co-Operative Association is operating the old W. B. Johnson elevator at Fairmont, Okla. They are building a new office and plan to install later an air dump with steel hopper. Officers are Frank Firey, president; Ed. Ekert, secretary, and F. W. Seel, manager.

EASTERN

The two terminal grain elevators of the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland, Maine, have been sold to the Stratton Grain Company, Chicago. The elevators have a storage capacity of 2,500,000 bushels.

The erection of a 50,000 to 100,000-bushel grain elevator at Cambridge, Md., is contemplated by the Dorchester County Farm Bureau Co-Operative Association, Inc. The plant will be near water and rail transportation.

The International Milling Company announces plans for the construction of an addition to its grain elevator capacity at Buffalo, N. Y., of 1,000,000 bushels. Bids are now being asked for the new elevator, which will be erected at the foot of Childs Street. Construction will be of reinforced concrete. Work will start late this winter or early in the spring.

CANADA

Construction will start soon on a 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator at Medford, Ont.

The new addition to the Fort William (Ont.) plant of Ogilvie Flour Mills was completed and in operation last month. Its capacity is 1,250,000 bushels.

John Assman has bought the business of the Porter Hay & Grain Company, Prince George, B. C., Canada.

A 5,000,000-bushel elevator and new terminal docks will be constructed at Prescott, Ont. Work will be completed before next fall. Estimated cost is $4,500,000.

James A. Richardson, grain exporter and financial agent, Winnipeg, Man., plans to erect a modern office building, a portion of which will be used for the stock exchange.

A syndicate, headed by Sam McClay of Vancouver, is planning to take over the lease of the recently completed 1,000,000-bushel elevator at New Westminister, B. C.

The Superior Milling & Grain Company, Ltd., has been incorporated at Toronto, Ont., to handle flour, grain and other feedstuffs for export and domestic trade. J. L. Grant is president.

Doubling the capacity of the Vancouver elevator is being considered by directors of the Alberta wheat pool. The directors will meet in Vancouver in February to determine the question.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., has bought the Victory Flour Mills. They will operate under the name of the Atlas Milling Company. The capacity of the plant will be increased 600 barrels.

The elevator which is to be erected at Windsor, Ont., by Winnipeg grain interests will be used for storage and shipping of grain to New York via Michigan Central, Canadian and New York lines when navigation has closed.

The Halifax (N. S.) Harbor Commission plans an expenditure in the development of its plant to the extent of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. Present elevator storage capacity will be increased 2,000,000 bushels. Piers and freight sheds will also be built.

The Alberta Wheat Pool plans to erect elevators, of 40,000 bushels capacity each, at Travers, Retlaw, Grassy Lake, Winnifred, Nemiscan, Siding, and two southeast of Wolford extension. Elevators of 60,000 bushels capacity will also be erected at Lomond, Barons and Carmingay.

FIRES—CASUALTIES

Cogswell, N. D.—The elevator of F. C. Rector burned on December 26.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The W. G. Milne elevator was recently damaged by fire.

Hamburg, Iowa.—Fire recently destroyed the J. B. Zuck grain elevator.

Convoy, Ohio.—Long & Marshall lost their elevator in a recent fire. Loss is estimated at $35,000.

Sidney, Ill.—The grain office and contents of the Rich & Blankenbacker elevator were destroyed by fire on January 2.

Dewey, Okla.—A recent fire, causing a loss of $30,000, practically destroyed the elevator of the Dewey Mill & Grain Company.

Bad Axe, Mich.—Fire recently destroyed the Bad Axe Grain Elevator, Bad Axe, Mich. Estimated loss is $10,000.

Collinsville, Olka.—Property of the Holloway-Grover Grain Company, Collinsville, Okla., was recently destroyed by fire.

Moravia, Iowa.—The feed store of W. C. Bivens was damaged recently by fire. Loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance, $5,500.

Beach, N. D.—The Paris Elevator, east of Beach, N. D., was destroyed by fire recently. The loss is probably $1,500. T. E. Hudson is owner.

Webber, Kan.—A fire, thought to be of incendiary origin, totally destroyed the elevator of the Scoular-Bishop Company on December 25.

Lewisburg, Tenn.—Elevator of the Lewisburg Milling Company was destroyed by fire January 1; $40,000 loss, partially covered by insurance.

Stoneham, Colo.—The elevator of the Nebraska-Colorado Grain Company, Stoneham, Colo., burned on December 15. The plant contained about two cars of wheat and one of barley and was being operated by the Harris Grain Company of Sterling.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The plant of the Carpenter Grain Company at Battle Creek, Mich., was badly damaged by fire of unknown origin on January 5.

Plymouth, Iowa.—The grain elevator at Plymouth, Iowa, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The plant of the Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., was damaged by an explosion in the storage bins on December 17. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., is a subsidiary of the International Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hamburg, Iowa.—The Reid Elevator, bought last fall by Wert Reid from the McBride Seed & Grain Company, was partially destroyed by fire on December 24.

Crandon, S. D.—The grain elevator here with its contents of about 2,500 bushels of wheat was destroyed by a recent fire. Damage is estimated at about $12,000.

Coulee, Wash.—Fire, thought to have started from an overheated bearing in the elevator, damaged the plant of the Martin Grain & Milling Company on December 29.

Windsor, Ont.—S. B. Green's elevator here was destroyed by fire on December 8. Loss is reported to be $12,000. Sparks from a passing engine probably caused the fire.

Vermont, Ill.—The second fire within a year damaged the plant of the Gold Bond Seed Company. A large quantity of seed corn was destroyed. Estimated loss on building and contents is $50,000.

Gilman, Ind. (p. o. Alexandria)—The warehouse of the Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Company was damaged by fire. The house was practically empty. Sparks from a passing freight train probably caused the blaze.

Norfolk, Neb.—The buildings of the Farmers Elevator Company were damaged by fire on December 20. The loss amounts to several thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Plainview, Tex.—Damages of $300 were awarded the Farmers Elevator Company for the passage of a Denver industrial track through its property. The company asked $6,000 from the railroad.

Amery, Wis.—The Northern Supply Company, had its grain elevator and office damaged by fire recently. Estimated loss is $4,000, partly covered by insurance. An overheated stove is said to have caused the blaze.

Springfield, Ill.—The elevator of the Springfield Grain Products Company, Springfield, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire recently. Loss is estimated at $150,000. The fire started, apparently, in the boiler room of the elevator. The building, completed four years ago, was valued at $110,000.

Netherlands, Mo.—The elevator owned by the Isaac T. Cook interests and operated by the Netherlands Land Company, Netherlands (Hayti p. o.), Mo., was destroyed by fire on December 14. Hay and corn in storage were burned.

Carlinville, Ill.—The frame warehouse of A. L. Hoblit at Carlinville, Ill., was slightly damaged by fire on December 12. A volunteer fire department succeeded in saving the structure. The warehouse was exposed when a garage near by burned down. The blaze is thought to have started from a lighted match or cigarette dropped on the floor of the garage, probably by a 12-year-old boy who was in the structure shortly before the fire.

OBITUARY

ALLEN.—James H. Allen, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., died recently in his home at LaGrange, Ill. Mr. Allen was associated, when in Memphis, with Pease Dwyer and the Moon Feed Company. His widow and daughter survive him.

BARNES.—Wheaton P. Barnes, resident of Amboy, Ill., for 57 years, passed away recently, following an illness of ten days. Mr. Barnes was engaged in the lumber business in Amboy and in 1900 bought the local grain elevator. He bought and sold grain and did a large custom milling business. It is said that he built up an important elevator trade in his section.

BROWNE.—H. A. Browne, 47, well known grain dealer of northwestern Ohio, died recently at Haskins, Ohio. Mr. Browne died in the Bowling Green sanitarium of injuries received in an automobile accident on December 7. His widow and four children survive him. Mrs. Browne is recovering from injuries received in the same accident.

BROWN.—Harvey Brown, 25, died recently from injuries received while working in the grain elevator at Delia, Kan. He was caught in machinery which fractured his skull and leg. His widow and a son survive him.

BRICKHAM.—Henry B. Brickham, of Denver, Colo., died December 19 of pneumonia. He was the father of Harry J. Brickman of the Conley-Ross Grain Company.

CHRISTOPHER.—Charles Christopher, proprietor of the Silica (Kan.) elevator of Wolf Bros., was found dead in his home. Three sisters survive him.

DOERR.—Carl Doerr, 57, of Agar, S. D., died recently at Rochester, Minn., following an operation. Mr. Doerr operated the elevator at Agar. He had been ill for some time.

FISHER—Charles V. Fisher, 57, of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo., died on January 3, following an attack of influenza and pneumonia. He was a member of the Board of Trade for 20 years. His widow and four children survive him.

FLEMING.—Robert Hull Fleming, 88, senior member of Fleming & Boyden, Chicago, died December 23 at the Ambassador Hotel. Mr. Fleming was an operator on the Board of Trade from 1865 to 1888.

HENNESSY.—Michael Hennessy, retired elevator manager and farmer, died recently of pneumonia at St. Thomas, N. D. Mr. Hennessy was born in Renfrew, Canada, in 1848, and moved to Grand Forks in 1890 and later to St. Thomas. Following his farming business, he took over the management of the Occident Elevator for which company he bought grain for 23 years. His widow and seven children survive him.

HOWSER.—Howard R. Howser, for several years grain broker of New York, died recently.

JEFFERSON—Henry T. Jefferson, died on December 22 at his home in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Jefferson was the dean of Louisville seed men, having started the National Seed Company, also known as the Jefferson Seed Company, at First and Main Street, in 1866. He was 88 years old.

JOHNSON.—Mark Johnson, manager of Farmers Elevator Company, Meriden, Iowa, died on December 7, while at work. He is survived by his widow and four children.

KRUMMES.—Louis Krummes, 43, clerk and board marker in the commission department of the Updike Grain Company, Omaha, Neb., died recently following a minor operation. Spinal meningitis developed after the operation, causing his death. Mr. Updike had been with the Updike Grain Company for four years and was well liked by the trade. His widow and six children survive him.

MAHOOD.—William J. Mahood, an old member of the Grain & Hay Exchange, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of pneumonia on December 23. Mr. Mahood

was known as a man of high integrity and honor.

McCADDEN.—William T. McCadden died recently. He was pioneer feed and grain man of Oklahoma City, Okla.

McGEE.—James McGee, electrician's helper at Pool Terminal elevator No. 6, Port Arthur, Ont., was killed on December 8, when he fell through a hole to the floor below. His head was crushed in and he died instantly. He was adjusting a pulley, it is thought, when his head came in contact with a cable which struck him and threw him off his balance.

McGREGOR.—Dan McGregor, an employe of the N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., died on December 19, following a brief illness.

McLAUGHLIN.—Fred McLaughlin died recently at Burlington, Wis. He conducted a feed store there for 23 years.

MITTELSTAEDT.—William Mittelstaedt, pioneer farmer of Waseca County, died recently of old age at Waseca, Minn. He was instrumental in organizing the Farmers Elevator and other enterprises at Waseca.

NELSON.—Henry B. Nelson, former grain and hemp dealer of Lexington, Ky., 76 years of age, died at Thomasville, Ga., January 2.

PIPER.—H. P. Piper, member of the New York Produce Exchange and well known in the flour business, died recently in California.

QUINN.—Carroll Quinn of the grain firm of Kane & Quinn, Nashville, Tenn., and son of J. W. Quinn, local grain veteran is believed to have drowned when his automobile ran down an embankment into the Cumberland River late in December.

RAY.—Jefferson Ray, 83, died at his home near Grandview, Ind., on December 29. Mr. Ray operated a grain elevator at Grandview for many years. He was a Civil War veteran. Two sons survive him.

ROSE.—Fred L. Rose, grain dealer at New Canton, Ill., died recently.

SINAIKO.—H. Sinaiko died recently. He was connected with the Minnesota Feed Company of Minneapolis.

SCHAEFER.—Norman C. Schaefer, an employe in the feed mill of J. H. Algard, Watertown, S. D., died recently of a heart attack while at work. Mr. Schaefer was filling a sack of feed when stricken. He is survived by five children.

SHARPE.—Bert Sharpe, manager of the Roanoke Farmers Association, Roanoke, Ill., passed away on December 9.

SHRIMPTON.—George Shrimpton, 97, died on December 16. He operated a feed store at Niagara Falls, Ont., for years. His widow and two sons survive him.

SMITH.—Harry Smith, manager of the Hacker Flour Mill Elevator at Jefferson, Okla., died recently in a hospital at Enid.

SWARTZENDRUBER. — John Swartzendruber, manager of the Wieston (Manson p. o.), Iowa, elevator of Davis Bros. & Potter, died suddenly in December.

THELANDER—Charles Thelander, bookkeeper for the Farmers Elevator Company, Halsted, Minn., passed away recently following a heart attack. He is survived by his widow and by seven of his children.

VAN HORN.—Thomas M. Van Horn died at Oak Park, Ill., on December 20. He was former field man for the Grain Dealer National Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

WILLIAMS.—H. Edward Williams died recently at Oklahoma City, Ind. He was well known in the grain and milling business.

WRIGHT.—Daniel S. Wright, 61, dealer in grain and produce for many years, died at Weedsport, N. Y., on December 23. He was past president of the National Hay Association and also of the state association.

WYATT.—E. W. Wyatt, an old member of the grain and feed brokerage trade in Memphis, Tenn., died recently on his 64th birthday, following an illness of several months.

ZINN.—Despondency over ill health is believed to have caused Charles Zinn, secretary of the Crown Elevator Company, Minneapolis, Minn., to commit suicide. After a three days' absence from his home, his body was found in his summer home at Lake Minnetonka. Mr. Zinn was 50 years old. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

W. E. Wade, Paris, Ill., plans to install a batch feed mixer this spring.

J. Bricco, Sugar Bush, Wis., has installed a feed mill in an old elevator.

The Blackwell (Okla.) Elevator Company has installed a feed grinder.

A. Wiltgen, Sunrise, Minn., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, 2T Standard.

The Leipsic Grain Company, Leipsic, Ohio, is installing a new feed grinder.

W. F. Ellington has installed a feed grinder in his Manchester (Ill.), elevator.

The Burk Elevator Company, Monroe, Ind., is installing a vertical feed mixer.

A feed grinder has been installed in the elevator of E. Cockrell & Sons, Jerseyville, Ill.

Busenbark Grain Company has installed a feed mill in its Crawfordsville (Ind.) elevator.

The Hart Grain Company, Buffalo, Ill., has installed a feed grinder for custom grinding.

A new feed grinder has been installed by C. O. Stemmons in his feed store at Jasper, Mo.

Andrew Goldberg intends to open a feed grinding business at Jacksonville (Harlan p. o.), Iowa.

The Loxa Grain Company, Loxa (Mattoon, p.o.), Ill., plans to install a feed grinder in the spring.

John Connolly has installed in his plant at Fair Play, Mo., a No. 2 Type T Jay Bee mill with fan.

The Taintor (Iowa) Co-operative Shipping Association has installed a grinder and electric motors.

Hogan & Hinck, who operate a feed mill in Corning, Iowa, have installed a new feed grinder.

H. E. Gutteridge & Son are installing a feed grinder and mixing plant at St. Francisville, Ill.

The Cokato (Minn.) Grain & Market Company has built an addition to its plant to house a feed mill.

The Ritz & Pelley Grain Company has installed a Jay Bee Feed Grinder in its Rowen (Iowa) plant.

Kopeschka & Son, Welcome, Minn., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 3U with 25 horsepower.

Valley Feed & Supply Company, Ronceverte, W. Va., has been incorporated and capitalized at $10,000. The incorporators are C. A. Richards of White Sulphur Springs; J. W. Morris, H. B. Yates, Mrs. J. E. Harthal and J. H. Yates of Ronceverte.

The new warehouse of the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company, Lamar, Colo., has recently been completed.

The O. L. Burt Grain Company has installed a No. 3 UX Jay Bee Feed Grinder in its Wilke (Iowa) plant.

A No. 3 Type S Jay Bee mill, D. C., has been installed by the F. M. B. A. Elevator Company, Highland, Ill.

A new feed grinder of modern type has been installed by the G. C. Bennett elevator at New Sharon, Iowa.

Henry Hoogie, Delft, Minn., has installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 3C with 50-horsepower direct connected motor.

F. H. Hembrook, Chetek, Wis., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 3T Standard with 40 horsepower.

A No. 3T Jay Bee feed grinder with fan has been installed in the plant of J. M. Walker & Son, Middletown, Ind.

A feed grinder and a huller have been installed by the Farmers Co-Operative Association in its Hull (Iowa) plant.

N. L. Thomas, Elmore, Minn., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 3T Standard, 63-horsepower engine.

Martin Tormoehlen has bought the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, Brownstown, Ind. He will handle feeds and seeds. The elevator has been under several managements during the past few years.

Roller bearings have been installed on the corn sheller of the Honefinger Grain Company, Owaneco, Ill.

F. O. Peterson is operating the Hilbert feed store at White Bear Lake, Minn. He formerly owned a store at Pequot.

The American Feed Company has been incorporated at Morristown, N. Y., capitalized at $100,000. Joseph Wolkowi, Betty Sher and Max Sher are interested.

Jesse E. Burns, feed dealer at Huntington, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $4,684 and assets of $3,056. Hillary Corwin has been appointed receiver on a bond of $500.

A new feed store has been operated by Clarendon Iba at Cameron, Mo.

Sebens Brothers, Milnor, N. D., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 3U.

Earl Mahler, Morristown, Minn., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 3U.

Collis Products Company, St. Paul, Minn., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, 3B Jr.

H. J. Nicholls, Minneapolis, Minn., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 2B Jr.

White & Ackerman, Popejoy, Iowa, have recently installed a feed grinder in their plant.

The Moore Grain Company recently installed a feed grinder in its plant at Greensburg, Kan.

The Scholes Flour & Feed Company, Des Moines, Iowa, has opened a new office and warehouse.

John and Henry Shoenecker recently took over the New Prague Feed Mill at New Prague, Minn.

Quamba Auto Company, Quamba, Minn., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, 3U, 30-horsepower motor.

Buflolac Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, 2T for pulverizing buttermilk

H. B. Fry has reopened his feed business at Argos, Ind. Business was suspended for a time due to a recent fire.

Clark & Kirklin, Falmouth, Ind., have added to their equipment a Jay Bee 3UX Feed Grinder and electro-magnetic separator.

James B. Goodner, grain man and public weigher of Precinct No. 1, McKinney, Texas, has installed a feed grinder in his plant.

The Haertel Company, Shakopee, Minn., has been equipping its plant with new machinery which will turn out feed in carload lots.

The Maquon Farmers Elevator Company, Maquon, Ill., is now operating its new feed house which was recently completed.

Smith & Alexander, Boswell, Ind., is erecting a building in which they will install a feed grinder. They will carry a full line of feeds.

The Jordan-Yaeger feed store and cotton warehouse at Bearden, Ark., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss is estimated at $30,000.

Jackson Flour & Feed Company, Detroit Lakes, Minn., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 3T Standard, 40-horsepower motor.

Chapman & Chapman, Tomah, Wis., have installed new feed grinding machinery and have increased the storage of their plant.

Equity Elevator & Trading Company, Berlin, N. D., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 2T Standard, with 63-horsepower engine.

The Farmers Equity Elevator Company, Montevideo, Minn., is rebuilding its feed mill, which includes a new building with full equipment.

Jack Frost, Inc., capital stock $50,000, has been organized to handle grain, coal and feed in a chain of stores in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska.

Equipment recently added to the plant of the Consumers Fuel & Feed Company, Galesburg, Ill., includes a belt-driven wagon and truck dump.

The Prather Elevator, Palestine, Ill., is installing in its plant a Jay Bee Grinder with 50-horsepower General Electric motor, a dump and drag chain.

Ellendale Equity Elevator Company, Ellendale, N. D., has recently installed a Jay Bee mill, Model 3S with a 50-horsepower direct-connected motor.

A soy bean mill may be established at Choteau, Okla., for the Pryor Lumber & Grain Company. It will supplement the present mill of the company.

The San Carlos Feed & Fuel Company plans doubling the bunker capacity of its San Carlos (Calif.) plant. Two additional trucks will be added.

A complete feed grinding plant will be installed in the warehouse of the Brunskill elevator at Hawarden, Iowa. Custom grinding of all kinds will be done.

The Washington Co-operative Grain Company has installed a feed unit, consisting of a grinder, mixer and two 40-horsepower motors in its Washington (Ill.) plant.

The Henry S. Sawrie Company of Nashville, Tenn., has added a feed department. Robert D. Erwin will be in charge and will handle grain and mixed feeds.

K. A. Wilson and H. L. Nedderman will open a new feed store in Des Moines, Iowa, at Twenty-first Street and Army Post road. Mr. Nedderman was formerly in the feed business at Knoxville.

The Shawnee Feed & Milling Company, Shawnee, Kan., is improving its plant to the extent of $2,000. They are installing a mixer, corn cracker, feed grinder and sheller.

A brick building has been erected at East Chain (Fairmont, p.o.), Minn., by Walter Gardner for his

feed mill. This will replace the building destroyed by fire last fall. He has installed feed grinders. Victor Johnson of East Chain is his partner.

Improvements installed by Mansfield & Company in its Remus (Mich.) elevator include a feed mill, a 30-horsepower, a 15-horsepower and a 3-horsepower motor.

L. F. Hodgson has built a large feed elevator, fully equipped for grinding, at Donnelly, Minn. An engine of large size is used for power. J. M. Root is manager.

A feed grinding and mixing plant is being installed by the Plainview Cotton Oil Mill, Plainview, Texas. Anderson, Clayton & Company, Houston, are owners.

The Paul Billings hay warehouse at Sandusky, Mich., has been bought by the Watertown Co-operative Association, Watertown, Mich., and converted into a feed mill.

A large feed grinder has replaced the old feed mill of the H. C. Ervin Elevator Company, Pine River, Minn. It is a 9 x 18 roller mill operated by a 25-horsepower motor.

The Farmers Elevator Company at Vincent, Iowa, has built a modern feed warehouse and corn crib. The old elevator is also being reconditioned for storage. Nels Ersland is manager.

A. R. Britain is operating the elevator and mill at Deepwater, Mo., which he recently purchased. Clarence Hegwood, of Ottawa, is assisting him. They will manufacture a dairy feed.

The Certified Feed Company has been formed at Everett, Washington; capital $10,000. Incorporators are Walter F. Meier and Lowden Sammis. They will buy and sell hay, feed and grain.

J. A. De Werd, Redwood Falls, Minn., is installing a vertical batch mixer in the Danube Feed Mill, Danube, Minn., which he bought recently. Mr. De Werd will handle a full line of flour and feed.

A new feed mill building is being constructed for the Great Western Grain Company at Lake City, Minn. New motor equipment, head drive, and cleaner are being installed in the elevator.

For the grinding and storage of feeds, the Swayzee (Ind.) Grain Company will erect a small building adjoining its elevator. The company was recently incorporated. Mr. Lavengood is manager.

Equipment installed by the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Company in its Farwell (Neb.) elevator consists of a No. 3 Jay Bee Feed Mill and a 40-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse completely enclosed self-ventilated motor.

The plant of the old Peerless elevator and mill at Springfield, Ill., is being conditioned for operation, and additional milling and feed grinding machinery is being installed. It is operated by the Springfield Grain Products Company, Inc.

BUYERS AND SELLERS
Bag Lots or Carloads
Alfalfa, Clovers, Grasses, Field Seeds
ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Wholesale Field and Grass Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FIELD SEEDS

YALE MAN MAY BE HOOVER'S SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Yale University doesn't include a college of agriculture, but a now famous Illinois seed wholesaler who received part of his higher learning there, may this year become the director of farm affairs on the Hoover cabinet.

Rumor peddlers so far have mentioned half a dozen men as logical candidates for the post, but Eugene D. Funk, of Bloomington, Ill., seems to most nearly meet the requirements which it is presumed Mr. Hoover will demand of his farm head aide. First of all, Mr. Funk is a business man. As president of the Funk Bros. Seed Company, and as a member of the war-time commission which fixed the price of wheat in 1916, Mr. Funk has demonstrated a high degree of executive ability. Inasmuch as the Hoover cabinet probably will resemble a Board of Directors, a business executive may have a definite appeal to the chairman of the board. Mr. Funk is a Republican, as was his grandfather, Isaac Funk, an Illinois senator of Civil War days.

The qualifications of Eugene D. Funk for the position of Secretary of Agriculture include an extended study of European agriculture, scientific research in seed breedings, and a past record of great hospitality to Government grain and seed specialists who wished to conduct experiments on the 25,000 acre Funk estate.

Eugene D. Funk, a son of La Fayette Funk, completed a course at Yale in the beginning of his career. Frank H. Funk, graduated from Yale and later took an active part in Illinois Progressive-Republican politics.

ICE THREAT TO BADGER SEED

BY C. O. SKINROOD

The prospects are for another season of immense winter killing of Clover and similar lines due to the tremendous coating of ice which has covered much of Wisconsin for several days. This is the verdict of some of the leading seedsmen of Milwaukee.

The season is much like that of last year, the seed dealers declare, when winter killing proved to be the most disastrous in many years. The exact amount of the killing, of course, can not be stated until later on and the seeded fields begin to grow, but the seed handlers claim that the damage from the ice coating over the state is bound to be very great.

The seed markets have been holding very firm for the most part in recent weeks, in fact for most of the last month. With the freezing of ice over the state, the feeling in the market is expected to become still firmer. Red Clover markets are reported as exceptionally strong. There seems to be very little high grade seed available at the present time, according to the leading handlers. The demand, on the other hand, is exceptionally good for so early in the year.

The Timothy supply, on the other hand, appears to be fairly liberal. There will be plenty of Timothy, the seed handlers say, to supply any sized demand that is likely to spring up. The crop was very light last year, but the carryover proved to be unexpectedly large, so that old supplies will make up in large measure for the shortness of the crop for the past season. The Timothy market has been holding only about steady with no advances in the last 30 days.

The Alsike demand appears to be very short, and seed handlers declare, with the prospect, that there will not be enough seed to go around for all legitimate demands. The crop of last year seems to be very largely cleaned up and since there was no carryover in this line, a genuine scarcity is likely to take place in Alsike. The demand has been rather vigorous in the early weeks of January and prices have gone up about $1 in the last month.

The main trouble in the Sweet Clover market is the great lack of quality seed. The dealers here state that there is plenty of low grade seed on the market but that much of this supply will not meet the standards that the discriminating buyers will demand. The orders for Sweet Clover seed have been coming in liberally and the seed handlers assert that because of the relatively low price of the seed and the great and growing popularity of Sweet Clover in recent years, there is bound to be a huge demand for this class of seed.

SEEDS QUIET BUT FIRM IN NEW YORK MARKET

By C. K. TRAFTON

The dullness prevailing in the New York seeds market, to which we alluded in our previous review, became even more pronounced during the period covering the transition from the old to the new year. This annually recurrent unwillingness to do any buying was aggravated to some extent by the continuance of high money rates which naturally served to make buyers of all commodities reluctant to carry anything but the most meager stocks. On the other hand, previously expressed fears that the high cost of carrying stocks might make some holders more eager to liquidate and thus bring about a decline in prices proved to be without solid foundation. In short, it was evident that seeds were generally in strong hands with the holders confident that, with so many jobbers and retailers carrying unusually light stocks over the winter, the demand would be much more active than usual when the spring season opened. This, coupled with the absence of burdensome stocks in any direction and more positive indications of a probable shortage of certain varieties, encouraged a firmer attitude among the majority of holders and prices for many items show advances of ¼ to 1½ cents compared with quotations current a month ago while other varieties remained nominally unchanged with no declines recorded according to the price-list furnished by leading distributors.

Timothy was the outstanding feature in a generally firm market, there being a steady upward movement which finally carried the spot basis to 7½ cents, compared with 6½ cents a month ago. This was largely a reflection of strength in interior markets where the failure of successive advances to bring in larger quantities from the country created a more general belief that the crop had been greatly over-estimated and that farmers were not holding their seed back merely because they hoped for still higher prices, as some had supposed, but because they actually had little or nothing left to sell. Moreover, it speedily became evident that the bulk of the seed which had left the farms had gone into strong hands. Domestic demand was as dull as usual during December and early in the month export inquiry was very slow, it being explained that many European buyers were securing seed in Germany which evidently had considerable surplus to sell. Later foreign interests improved somewhat and there was a sudden

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CHAPMAN'S Red Top
MEAT SCRAPS - - 50% PROTEIN
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SIDELINES FOR ELEVATORS
Special Odorless Bone Meal—Salt
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60% Protein

marked increase in exports, bringing the total for the month up to about 3020 bags, against about 720 for the preceding month, and it was noted that over 70 er cent of the total went to Germany. Moreover, well-informed traders expect that the export movement will continue large for some time as many buyers, finding that they had missed their market, contracted for larger quantities late in the month.

INDIANA SEED NEWS

By W. B. CARLETON

There has been some improvement in trade with the wholesale and retail seed dealers of Indiana during the past month. A still further improvement in business is looked for between now and the first of March. Indications point to a better trade this year than last.

Rufus Brewster, owner of a seed and feed store at Winslow, Ind., reports trade gradually improving and says he is looking for a very good season.

Emory E. McAtee, for many years associated with the Ohio Valley Seed Company of Evansville, who returned recently from a trip through southern Indiana, reports the farmers in much better shape than they were last year and in his opinion they will raise a much larger acreage of crops this year.

Jesse L. Ford, of Hazleton, for the second consecutive time, won the championship prize in the annual Gibson county corn show held at Princeton, his entry of 10 yellow ears defeated that of Lawrence Lutz, of Haubstadt, who entered white corn. Lutz was the winner in 1926.

Louis L. Kindermann, well known retail seed dealer at Boonville, Ind., has been seriously ill at his home in that city during the past few weeks. He is suffering from pneumonia with complications.

R. S. Ketcham has taken over the seed and feed store of Oscar A. Cook at Boonville, Mr. Cook is retiring from the business. The new owner is an experienced seedsman.

Jefferson Ray, 83 years old, for many years owner of a grain elevator at Grandview, is dead at his home in that place after a short illness. He was well known to the seed and feed trade in southern Indiana and northern Kentucky. He was a soldier in the union army during the civil war.

The Perry County Farm Bureau has opened a co-operative store in the Minor Building in Tell City, Ind., handling seeds, feeds, fertilizers and many other articles.

J. A. McCarty, of the J. A. McCarty Seed Company, of Evansville, was a judge in a grain and feed show that was held at Inglefield, Ind., a short time ago. Mr. McCarty says the seed outlook for the coming season is exceptionally promising at this time.

James S. Boonshot, well known seed dealer at Petersburg, Ind., is a charter member of the Petersburg Kiwanis Club, recently organized with a large membership.

MONTANA SEED CROP PYRAMIDS

Typical of the progress made by the Alfalfa seed producers of Montana, is the 1928 production record of Prairie County. Only five years ago, the first Alfalfa seeding was made there on a 20-acre tract. Production has been pyramided until now over 1,800 acres are devoted to that crop, and last year's production amounted to 245,000 pounds, of which 90 per cent was registered Grimm.

SEED VOLUME BELOW DEMAND

Kansas-grown Alfalfa seed long has been in demand because of its adaptability to many sections, and the short crop of 1928, revealed in the report of J. C. Mohler, Secretary of Agriculture, is forcing the price of this seed up to record levels.

Production of this seed has been sharply reduced because of unfavorable weather conditions, and the demand is far greater than the supply. It is intimated that some southern-grown seed has been marketed recently as Kansas Alfalfa seed.

MILLET MOVEMENT NORMAL

Movement of millet seed from the hands of growers to date has been about the same as last year and the year before. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 55 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers up to Christmas. Prices paid to growers in the important

(*Continued on Page 442*)

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1	$0.06	$0.06	$0.07		
1¼	.07	.08	.09		
1½	.08	.09	.11	$0.14	
1¾	.10	.11	.13	.16	
2	.10	.12	.14	.18	$0.21
2½	.13	.15	.17	.21	.25
3	.15	.17	.20	.25	.30
3½	.17	.20	.23	.29	.34
4	.19	.21	.25	.31	.37
4½		.24	.28	.35	.42
5		.26	.31	.39	.46
6		.31	.37	.46	.55
7		.37	.43	.54	.65
8		.40	.48	.58	.70
9			.52	.65	.78
10			.58	.72	.87

PRICES FOR WIDER BELTS AND FOR 7 TO 10 PLY ON APPLICATION

WE ALSO CARRY IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF HANGERS, SHAFTING, WOOD AND STEEL PULLEYS, NEW AND USED LEATHER BELTING, MOTORS, GENERATORS, AND A FULL LINE OF MILL AND ELEVATOR SUPPLIES.

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50-barrel Midget Flour Mill. Must be in good condition and price reasonable. PENNSYLVANIA, Box 11, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE. 431 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE

One Expert Sweet Clover Scarifier unused. Also one 116 Clipper Cleaner complete. SOMMER BROTHERS SEED COMPANY, Pekin, Ill.

SCALE FOR SALE

Three-ton Fairbanks Hopper Scale, complete. Firstclass condition. WASHBURN MILLING COMPANY, Malone, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Three Olds Gasoline Engines, two 18 h.p., one 35 h.p. One Hercules Gasoline Engine, 5 h.p. All in good condition. SMITH BROS., VELTE & CO., Lake Odessa, Mich.

FOR SALE

Two 25-h.p. type "Y" Semi-Diesel Fairbanks-Morse Engines. In good condition, and can be seen in operation any day at WOODSON FARMERS' ELEVATOR CO., Woodson, Ill.

MAKE YOUR OWN PRICE

To settle an estate, will sell at sacrifice prices all machinery and equipment of modern flour and grist mill built three years ago. Equipment includes a new Carter Disc Separator and a new No. 309 Eureka Batch Mixer. Get in touch with us immediately. NELSON MACHINERY COMPANY, Green Bay, Wis.

FOR SALE

A late patent on a ball bearing conveyor belt stand having an automatic action which always carries the belt on a center line without wearing the edge and with ample room for return belt. BARTON ROSS, 6219 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

Pulleys, 1,000; all sizes, solid cast iron, wood and steel split. Elevator belts and buckets and supplies. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED

One used elevator for ear corn, 60 to 70 feet high, with buckets, 7x14, on canvas belt. Also one Richardson Automatic Grain Scale, four-bushel capacity. SHULTZ MILLING COMPANY, Olney, Ill.

Miscellaneous Notices

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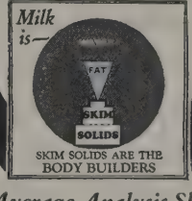
1929 Registrations Should Include Dry Skim Milk



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37% PROTEIN— builds muscle and meat
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This offer will shortly be withdrawn. So tear out this ad and clip it to your letter head now. Tomorrow will be too late.

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districts average about $1.75 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed or the same as a month before, compared with $1.45 a year ago.

Movement was slow in northeastern Kansas where about 35 per cent of the crop had left the farms. Prices to growers ranged mostly $1.50 to $2 and averaged $1.65, compared with $1.60 a month ago. About 60 per cent of the hog millet in northeastern Colorado and 40 per cent of the crop in the southeastern section of that state had been sold a week before Christmas.

MARKETING OF SWEET CLOVER SEED SLACKENS

Movement of the Sweet Clover seed from the hands of growers was slow during the four weeks ended December 26. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that 70 per cent to 75 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers up to that date, compared with 65 per cent to 70 per cent a month earlier and 60 per cent to 65 per cent on a corresponding date in 1927.

In the main producing sections of Minnesota and the Dakotas 80 per cent to 85 per cent had been moved, compared with 70 per cent to 75 per cent a year ago. During the month the movement was slow but was somewhat more active in southeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota than in the other districts.

Imports of white sweet clover for the period July 1 to December 15 amounted to 238,500 pounds, compared with 660,800 a year ago and 1,352,500 two years ago.

SEED FIRM INVOLVED IN "BILLBOARD BLIGHT" CRUSADE

Arguing that highway billboards are not beautiful and that they are unsafe because they often obstruct a clear view of intersecting railroad tracks or roads, a writer in the *Manufacturing Record* asks indignantly "Are our highways for traffic or for advertising?"

The article is illustrated with pictures alleged to be proof that billboards are undesirable. One picture shows a stretch of gravel road by the side of which stands a 12x25-foot advertisement of the L. & L. Seed Company. About 40 feet away from this billboard is a two-by-two-foot sign, indicating a side road. The caption under the picture reads: "Puzzle —Find the side-road warning sign." The billboard of the field seed company in no way interferes with a view of the sign post.

"LESPED" SEED MOVES FAST

Lespedeza seed continued to move from the hands of growers at an unusually rapid rate during the four weeks ended December 26, according to a Federal bulletin this month. Reports to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that about 55 per cent of the crop had left the hands of growers up to December 26, compared with 20 per cent to 30 per cent moved up to corresponding dates in the past three years.

Dealers were active buyers in nearly all important districts. Growers sold freely in some districts but reluctantly in others, as they were inclined to hold for higher prices. Movement was most rapid in northern Alabama where about 90 per cent had been sold and slowest in western Tennessee where 35 per cent to 40 per cent had left the farms.

LUSTER INDEX TO SEED VALUE

High quality Red Clover seed is plump and carries a slight luster. Individual seeds vary from a deep purple to a bright yellow in color. Old seed is usually dull in color with many brown seeds.

Alsike Clover seed is much smaller than that of Red Clover. It is darker and when well colored gives the appearance of having a large number of dark blue and almost black seeds. This, together with a luster, indicates well matured seed. Lack of luster and large numbers of brown seeds indicate age. Such seed is not as desirable for seeding as one year old seed.

White Clover varies in color from a light brown to a yellow. Good White Clover seed has a very definite luster which indicates vitality. Alsike is one of the most common mixtures in White Clover. A purity test should be run on all White Clover before it is planted for it is difficult to distinguish between small seeded dodder or yellow trefoil and White Clover.

HEAVY RUSSIAN SEED IMPORTS

During the pre-holiday fortnight, Red and Alsike Clover seed continued to move at a moderate rate, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices to growers advanced about 50 cents per 100 pounds for Red Clover and about 10 cents for Alsike Clover seed.

Imports of Red Clover seed continued to come in good volume, and December 1 to 15, amounted to 214,200 pounds. For the period July 1 to December 15, imports amounted to 727,200 pounds with 686,700 pounds to be permitted after staining not included. No Red Clover seed was permitted entry during the corresponding period last year. Of the quantity permitted more than 300,000 pounds were of Russian origin. Smaller quantities came from Poland, England, France, Germany and Roumania. During the week ending December 15, about 102,000 pounds, from France and Great Britain, were received at one Atlantic port, subject to the Federal Seed Act.

"HALO" DEATH MARK FOR SEED

The publication of a mutual insurance organization carries notice that large acreage of beans grown for seed purposes in the West, have been destroyed by a new bacterial disease. In certain regions of Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, the disease is known as the "halo spot."

The Repogle mill at Shenandoah, Iowa, has been taken over by the Henry Field Seed Company of that place.

The L. E. Huey Seed Company, Plymouth, Ill., has moved to larger quarters. It has recently purchased new equipment.

The Eau Claire Seed Company has been incorporated at Eau Claire, Wis. Incorporators are Walter C. Strauss, C. Henry Olson and Marion Peterson.

The El Monte (Calif.) Seed Company is now doing business at its new location. Jack Davis who operates the company has been in the feed business 15 years.

W. L. Scott & Son have opened a new seed business at Jeffersonville, Ind. They will carry field and garden seeds, feeds, etc. Mr. Scott and his son have a similar business at New Albany, which they have conducted for years.

Northrup, King & Company, Minneapolis seed firm, will add 38 per cent floor space to its plant with the erection of a four-story addition of reinforced concrete and brick. Construction will begin early in the spring, and the structure will be ready for occupancy in September. Estimated cost is $250,000.

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MINNEAPOLIS
GRAIN RECEIVERS

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W. C. MITCHELL COMPANY
SUCCESSFUL GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS SINCE NINETY-FIVE
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GRAIN MERCHANTS
CHOICE MILLING WHEAT & RYE
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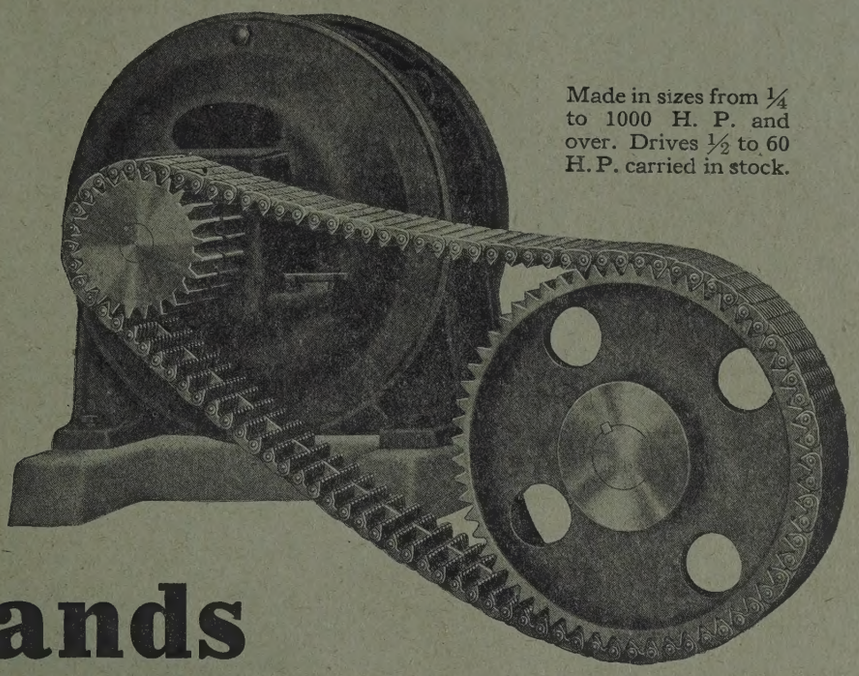

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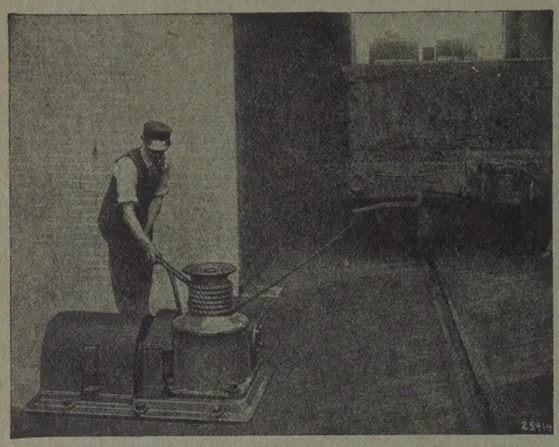

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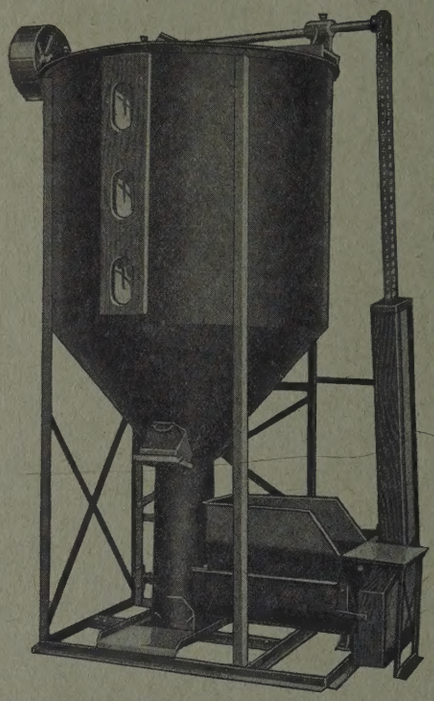

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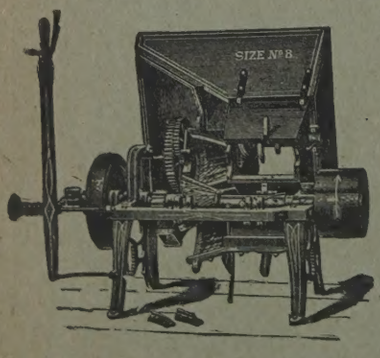

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